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CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 137 *16 July 1984*

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Andean Pact Analyzes Debt, Issues Document [EFE] A 1

ARGENTINA

UK Offers To End Falklands Exculsion Zone B 1
Response to UK Studied B 1
Source Denies Note Exchange B 2
Guidelines Disclosed for Salary Increases B 2
Further on Guidelines [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 14 Jul] B 2
CGT Rejects Measures B 3

BOLIVIA

Interior Ministry Denies Torturing Prisoners C 1
ADN Leader Supports Saravia's Right to Defense C 1
Armed Forces Reject Jurisdiction Over Saravia C 1
Palestinian Delegates Returning From Sao Paulo C 2
Correction to MNRH Requesting Plebiscite C 2

CHILE

Resumption of Trade With Falklands Discussed E 1
Foreign Relations Minister E 1
Chamber of Deputies President E 1
Interior Minister Decries Terrorist Attacks E 1
Central Bank: Exports Exceeded Imports in June E 2
Spanish Socialists Intercede for Exiles E 2

COLOMBIA

Government To Review Extradition Treaty With U.S. F 1
Ardito Departs; Betancur Suggests Major Projects F 1
[EL SIGLO 11 Jul]
Reportage on Government-Guerrilla Peace Accord F 2
M-19's Bustamante Remarks F 2
Communist Party's Vieira F 3
Spanish Socialists Invited F 3
Betancur 'Authorized' Attorney General's Panama Trip F 3
Briefs: Coffee Exports F 3

ECUADOR

USSR, Cuba, GDR To Attend Febres Inaugural G 1
Seven Parties Form Progressive Democratic Front G 1

PARAGUAY

Radical Liberal Party Leader on Resignation [HOY 14 Jul] H 1
MOPOCO Issues Communique on Harassment, Slander H 1
[ULTIMA HORA 13 Jul]
Columnist on Mercenaries' Activity in El Salvador H 2
[EL DIARIO NOTICIAS 13 Jul]

PERU

Army Commander, Interior Minister on Terrorism J 1
Southern Railroad Workers Stage Strike J 2
Shining Path Reportedly Controls Province J 2
Correction to Argentina's Caputo on Debt Issue J 2

URUGUAY

Military Reportedly Displeased With Mobilization K 1
Government To Sue Blanco Fatherland Movement K 1
Charges Against Tupamaro's Wassen Listed K 1
Broad Front's Villar Returns After 10-Year Exile K 2
Welcomed by Thousands K 3
Political Leaders Arrested During Demonstrations K 3

VENEZUELA

Kohl Answers Lusinchi Letter on Debt Problem L 1
Investment Fund Ratifies San Jose Oil Accord L 1
Lusinchi Optimistic About Economic Recovery L 1
[EL UNIVERSAL 6 Jul]
Briefs: Foreign Debt Figures L 4

MEXICO

Foreign Secretary on Simpson-Mazzoli Bill M 1
Secretariat Denies Attack on Guatemalan Refugees M 1
College Calls for Expulsion of U.S. Missionaries M 1
PRC's Jia Shi Arrives for Trade Discussions M 2
[EL NACIONAL 11 Jul]
PRC Trade Figures Reported M 2

CENTRAL AMERICA

Deputy Foreign Ministers Meet in San Jose P 1

COSTA RICA

Government Will Not Sign Contadora Document P 1
Nicaragua Has Not Requested Soldiers' Return P 1
Details of Salvadoran Guerrilla Organization P 2
[LA NACION 5 Jul]

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Departs for Visit to Europe, U.S. P 2
FMLN, Army Actions on Roads, Clashes Reported P 3
Army, Guerrillas Clash Near Lampa Substation [EL MUNDO 14 Jul] P 4
Military Sources Report FMLN Train Ambush P 4
Escaped Prisoner Reports Seeing Cubans in Camp P 4
[EL DIARIO DE HOY 13 Jul]
FMLN Discontinues Traffic Paralyzation Order [Venceremos] P 5
Clandestine Radios Report on Military Activity P 6
Army Truck Ambushed [Venceremos] P 6
Ambush in San Vicente [Venceremos] P 6
Fighting, Casualties Reviewed [Venceremos] P 6
24 New Army Casualties [Venceremos] P 7
Train Ambushed in El Paisnal [Farabundo Marti] P 8
Further Report [Farabundo Marti] P 8
BRAZ Units Ambush Patrol [Venceremos] P 8
Electricity Sabotage in East [Venceremos] P 9
Venceremos: Honduran Troops Enter Territory P 9

GUATEMALA

MLN-CAN Tops PDC in Constituent Assembly Seats P 9
Two Parties Form Alliance for Constituent Assembly P 10
Former President Rios Montt's Son Killed in Crash P 10

HONDURAS

Government Denies Report of Moves Against U.S. Envoy P 11
Military Commander Says C-101's 'Only for Training' P 11
[EL HERALDO 13 Jul]
Traffic to El Salvador Suspended Temporarily P 12

NICARAGUA

USSR, Others To Attend Anniversary Celebration P 12
D. Ortega, Ramirez on Defense, U.S. Talks P 12
Ramirez Describes Area Trip as 'Highly Positive' P 16
H. Ortega Speaks on Defense Tasks for Next 6 Months P 16
Sandinist Youth Members To Go to 'War Fronts' P 17
MISURA Attack on Miskito Community Reported P 18
Casualty Figures P 18
Seven Forestry Workers Killed by 'Somozist Bands' P 18
State Council Discusses Electoral Law Amendments P 19
[BARRICADA 12 Jul]
Government Allocates Funds To Finance Campaigns P 20
Conservatives Unable To Participate in Elections P 20
PCdeN Criticizes Government Economic Policy P 21

CUBA

Foreign Ministry Reports on U.S.-Cuban Talks Q 1
Reportage on Effects of Reagan 'Reelection' Q 1
Commentary 'Fears War' Q 1
Increase in 'Aggressiveness' Q 1
U.S. Contingency Plans in El Salvador Noted Q 2
U.S. Postpones Disclosure of Nicaragua Report Q 2

Cooperation Agreement Signed in Libya Q 3
Nicaragua's D. Ortega Thanks Castro for Aid Q 3
Henry Ruiz Reads Letter Q 4
Materials on Sandinist Sandinist in Nicaraguan Q 4
'Our America' Commentary Q 4
Preparations for Celebration Q 4
Cape Verde's Prime Minister Pires Tours Cienfuegos Q 5
Ends Visit Q 5
Montane on Unity Within Communist Parties Q 5
Esquivel Yedra Meets With Romania's Dascalescu Q 6
Fernandez Mell Meets With Rotterdam's Mayor Q 6
Guatemalan Court Rejects Petitions for Arrested Q 6
Spanish Ambassador on Honduran Plane Purchase Q 7
Protests, Strikes To Be Renewed in Chile Q 7
Colombian Government, ADO Hold Negotiations Q 7
Uruguay Reiterates Refusal To Release Wassen Q 7
Cuban-Trained Fighter Pilots To Graduate Q 8
Briefs: New Ambassador to Kuwait Q 8

CARIBBEAN

OECS Moves To Increase Trade With Caricom States S 1

BERMUDA

3 Stations Resume Broadcasting After Strike S 1

DOMINICA

Seignoret on CBI's Impact on Region's Future S 2
Charles on Foreign Intervention, Unemployment S 2

GRENADA

'Over 50' Investment Proposals Under Study S 3

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

Sugar Harvest Exceeds Goal by 1,178 Tons S 3

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Chambers Answers Criticism of Guyana Relations S 3
Talks Held With Nassau on Fuel Oil Exports S 4
Prime Minister Defends Iron, Steel Complex S 4
Public Service Unions Reject Raise Offer S 5

ANDEAN PACT ANALYZES DEBT, ISSUES DOCUMENT

PY142205 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1929 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 13 Jul (EFE) -- The overall foreign debt of the Andean Pact member countries is currently more than double the total amount of exports of the region, and in some cases it is almost three times as much. This is indicated in a document issued by the Andean Pact, which is made up of Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, and Venezuela. The document, which reviews the regional foreign debt, was drawn up during a meeting which concluded at the Andean Pact headquarters in Lima today.

According to the document, the overall foreign debt of the Andean nations is equivalent to 40 percent of the regional gross domestic product, which is almost double the amount of debt in 1978. Since 1978 the service of these debts increased by more than 4.5 percent, while exports increased only by 1.4 percent. The document says that this situation was caused by a combination of factors, including the contracting of excessive debts and an abundant availability of loans on the international market.

The financial surplus which resulted from the increase in the price of oil produced large amounts of funds that had to be loaned on the international market, and the need to finance the deficits in world trade compelled countries to borrow more money. In view of the crisis in developed countries, the best market to place these funds was the developing nations, particularly the Latin American ones, which are considered as the "middle class" between the rich and the poor nations. However, the document says, international banks did not analyze the credit risks, especially the risk of those credits granted to cover governmental budget deficits caused by excessive expenditures, arms purchases, etc.

According to international data, only between 30 and 40 percent of these funds were earmarked for productive projects. This would mean that only one out of three credits produced dividends and this is something that even industrialized nations find difficult to attain.

Thus, private banks were confronted with great risks. The financial situation of the nine main U.S. banks is very fragile because of the credit policies they started to implement in the 1970's. For example, Citibank has granted loans for more than double its capital.

The general debt crisis in Latin America, including the Andean Pact, started in August 1982 when banks decided to change their policies to reduce risks and to carry out short-term credit operations.

In 1983 net foreign payments made by the Andean Pact countries were estimated at $3.96 billion. Bolivia's payments exceeded the amount of loans obtained. In 1983 the debts contracted by the Andean countries were 9 percent from multilateral sources, 12 percent from bilateral sources, 6 percent from suppliers, and 73 percent from private banks.

From 1978 to 1983, the Andean foreign debt almost doubled, increasing from $35 billion to $65 billion.

Between 1978 and 1981, exports increased by 22 percent annually, but this rate decreased to 7.7 percent annually from 1981 to 1983. Similarly, overall trade decreased by 7.2 percent during this period.

UK OFFERS TO END FALKLANDS EXCLUSION ZONE

PY152208 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2045 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 15 Jul (NA) -- According to press reports here, Great Britain has proposed to Argentina the lifting of the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands in exchange for a de jure declaration by Buenos Aires ending hostilities. According to diplomatic sources, Argentina may answer the British initiative tomorrow, but local journalists have said that it is possible that the government answered the British initiative last week. The initiative was received through the Swiss Embassy, which looks after British interests here.

In today's issue, the morning newspaper CLARIN published a report that indicates that "the note from London gives as a starting point the measures that have been suggested for relieving the tension in the South Atlantic, which presupposes the lifting of the so-called air and sea exclusion zone that the United Kingdom has been maintaining around the archipelago since the military conflict, and it includes a plan to negotiate a slow renewal of bilateral links." The newspaper adds: "Up to the present time, no clear details of the exchange exist and neither within this exchange of how it [word indistinct] the British request asking that Argentina institutes a 'de jure ceasing of hostilities,' including the essential question of the problem: The litigation regarding the sovereignty of the islands...."

For its part, the newspaper DIARIO POPULAR stresses that "Great Britain has proposed to Argentina, as a gesture of goodwill, the lifting of the exclusion zone as a way to begin an improvement of relations between the two countries. The question of sovereignty, according to the document," the newspaper report continues, "must be left for later." According to the Argentine answer, this topic must be made more suitable to reality and the demands of our country. Moreover, the attitude of Great Britain in lifting the exclusion zone is considered auspicious and, therefore, a de jure declaration of an end to hostilities can be considered as an answer."

The Argentine Foreign Ministry has charged Carlos Ortiz de Rozas, a former ambassador to London and an expert on the topic, with drafting the answer. It is believed that tomorrow, with the return of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, the Foreign Ministry will release the official version of the details.

Response to UK Studied

PY150033 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 14 Jul (NA) -- A diplomatic source today stated that Argentina is studying the possibility of answering in the next few days the recent British note concerning the resumption of talks over the Malvinas Islands, talks which have been interrupted since the South Atlantic war in 1982.

Former Ambassador to London Carlos Ortiz de Rozas is drawing up the answer. Last night the Foreign Ministry nearly released a communique at the end of a meeting of top Foreign Ministry officials. Caputo did not participate in it because he is in Pinamar.

This week Carlos da Rocha Duarte and Jean Pierre Keusch, Brazilian and Swiss ambassadors to Argentina, respectively, held various separate meetings with Special Foreign Affairs Secretary Jorge Sabato at the San Martin Palace.

At 1700 yesterday Ambassador Keusch arrived at the Foreign Ministry carrying a note to meet with Sabato. Shortly after, the press department announced the possibility that the Foreign Ministry might disclose important information during the night. Diplomatic sources think this information may be disclosed on 16 July after Caputo's return from a short rest at a seaside resort along the Atlantic coast.

Last night Sabato, Foreign Affairs Secretary Elsa Kelly, Ambassador Ortiz de Rozas, and spokesman Albino Gomez met at the Foreign Ministry, probably to wait for a telephone call by Caputo from Pinamar to inform them of his decision. At the end of the meeting, Gomez said that no information would be disclosed and he did not report on the matters discussed. However, diplomatic sources expressed their velief that they had discussed the Malvinas conflict.

Source Denies Exchange

PY161212 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Text] A high diplomatic source has disclosed that Argentina and Great Britain did not exchange notes over the Malvinas Islands conflict and that only informal contacts were held aimed at resuming negotiations. This information was disclosed by a high diplomatic source which said that the report on the exchange of notes originated when the Swiss and Brazilian ambassadors visited the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

GUIDELINES DISCLOSED FOR SALARY INCREASES

Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2154 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (TELAM) -- The government this afternoon disclosed the guidelines that will be applied to adjust salaries after the first half of 1984, and fixed the minimum salary at 8,500 pesos beginning 1 July.

To adjust the salaries in all brackets of private sector workers, it was stipulated that the salaries effectively collected by 31 December 1983, deducting family allowances, must be adjusted by 158.9 percent. This percentage reflects the incrase in the consumer price index in the first half of 1984. Four percent of the figure thus obtained will then be the real increase, besides the adjustment due to inflation. In July the salary increase for public servants and private sector workers will be 12 percent. Concerning family allowances for private sector workers, beginning 1 July there is a 100-percent increase for their spouses and children, including students.

This information is contained in a lengthy communique released at Government House in which the measures aimed at arranging the various salaries for public servants is elaborated, and the guidelines for a salary policy to obtain an increase of 1984 ranging between 6 and 8 percent is outlined.

Further on Guidelines

PY152217 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 14 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] The government yesterday set a new minimum monthly salary of $a8,500 pesos for private sector workers and announced their wages would be adjusted for inflation with an increase of 158.9 percent over last December's wages plus an additional four percent to guarantee real wage gains over the last six months.

Most public sector workers are to receive an 18-percent hike over June salaries, which according to the government includes a four-percent hike in real wages. Others who work for state-owned companies which pay special bonuses -- often doubling the pay -- will receive only the already announced 12-percent hike. The government pledges, however, that hike percentage differentials would be set to favour lower-income civil servants.

Special $a2,500 wage hikes were also granted last night to the nation's military servicemen and Armed Forces civilian personnel, teachers, court employees, and public sector workers whose pay hikes over the last six months have not exceeded government guidelines. Railway workers, meanwhile, were reportedly granted a $a2,000 pay hike.

Leaders of the unified General Confederation of Labour (CGT) immediatel-termed the new minimum salary "unacceptable" and warned that unless "the current socio-economic policy is quickly corrected" labour might walk out on the socio-economic contract talks with the government and business. In a statement issued last night, the CGT stated that "After seven months of constitutional government we have come to a categorical conclusion. There has been no change whatsoever in the current government's incomes policy as compared with that of the de facto (military) regime." Talks yesterday between three of the four national CGT secretaries-general and Labour Minister Juan Manuel Casella, who announced the new minimum salary, ended with the unionists complaining that the new pay does not even near the government-estimated $a20,000 needed to cover a four-member family's basic requirements. Both sides agreed to meet again next week, perhaps on Tuesday, to try to agree on a salary "floor." Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini said union leaders would vote after next week's talks on whether to begin strike-action to back their demands.

The government also announced a 100-percent hike in family bonuses as of July. Workers will now collect $a500 for each additional family member. Pay bonuses for each school child were set at $a200. Wage adjustments will only go to those workers whose wages in June were less than the total of December wages plus 162.9 (158.9 plus four) percent of December's pay. For exmaple, a worker who in December made $a10,000 would qualify for an adjustment if his June pay was less than $a26.290. In addition, any worker whose salary was taken above the official adjustment rate due to union pay gains will not qualify for the adjustment. Retired persons and pensioners were granted a 23-percent increase in their monthly payments as of July 1, taking the minimum retirement payment to $a6,080.

CGT Rejects Measures

PY140220 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2157 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Jul (DYN) -- The General Labor Confederation, [CGT] onight strongly rejected the government salary measures, but it will wait for a new meeting with Labor Minister Juan Manuel Casella next week before calling for a plenum of secretaries general. The secretaries general may order a strike if no acceptable figures emerge as "grounds for basic agreements" after the talks with the labor minister. Saul Ubaldini, Ramon Baldassini, and Osvaldo Borda, CGT secretaries general, labeled as "unacceptable" the minimum salary of 8,500 pesos and the mechanisms for the recovery of salary buying power during the first half of this year. They said that "it will be the responsibility of the government" if the talks fail.

INTERIOR MINISTRY DENIES TORTURING PRISONERS

PY131945 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] During a press conference, the Interior Ministry has rejected the harsh charges made by Senator Luis Pelaez Rioja, of the Legalist Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of the Left [MNRI Legalista], against Interior Ministry officials. A few hours ago, Pelaez Rioja charged that the persons arrested in connection with the abduction of the president were subjected to harsh questioning by foreigners. Interior Ministry officials have denied Senator Pelaez Rioja's statement. (Colonel Fernando Velez), head of the Intelligence Department, said that the statements by the MNRI senator are nothing but slanderous charges by persons who have been shunted away from power.

[Begin (Velez) recording] In view of the slanderous charges stating that those persons who were arrested in connection with the 30 June events were being ill-treated, I invited the media, the Human Rights Commission, [words indistinct], and international representatives to meet with the prisoners and see for themselves their state of health. They were able to see that the prisoners have not been tortured and they are in very good helath. [end recording]

The arrested persons brought before the media said they had been treated in keeping with their status as prisoners, but that they had not been ill-treated nor tortured.

ADN LEADER SUPPORTS SARAVIA'S RIGHT TO DEFENSE

PY121543 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Guillermo Fortun Suarez, one of the top leaders of the Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN], in referring to the political document issued by Colonel Rolando Saravia Ortuno, has said that every citizen has a right to defend himself from gratuitous charges made against him. In answering Radio Panamericana, Guillermo Fortun stated:

[Begin Fortun recording] Col Saravia has been charged by Interior Ministry officials with having been (?involved) in a plot; but he, as in any democratic state -- even though democratic law does not prevail at present -- has the right to defend himself and state what he sees as the truth. Now the Bolivian people should analyze the government's stance as well as that of Col Saravia which is explained in the letter published yesterday. [end recording]

Fortun Suarez then stated that only one ADN member is still under arrest at the Interior Ministry. He charged that (Alfredo Arce Carpio) is being held under arrest, despite the fact that no specific charges have been made against him in connection with the recent political events, that drew national and international attention.

ARMED FORCES REJECT JURISDICTION OVER SARAVIA

PY140204 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Armed Forces have said through their Public Relations Department that the statement released by Colonel Rolando Saravia Ortuno, retired, is political. Therefore, his actions are not under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces. The document released by the Armed Forces explains several important points.

Regarding the statement released by Colonel Rolando Saravia, retired, the Armed Forces Command said that because Saravia is a retired officer his acts are not under the jurisdiction of the Armed Forces. The document adds that the declaration is political. Therefore, the Armed Forces cannot make a statement on this issue because they respect the Constitution and the laws and because they cannot get involved in any political activity. The document also says that the Armed Forces, in faithful compliance with the Constitution, reject foreign interference and reiterate their dedication to military matters and the defense of the historic, cultural, and Christian traditions of the Bolivian people.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATES RETURNING FROM SAO PAULO

PY121900 La Faz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] The delegation representing the Bolivian Palestinian community, which attended a meeting in Sao Paulo of Palestinian communities from throughout Latin America, is returning to Bolivia. The delegation was headed by (Miguel Duery), (Victor Handali), and (Jorge Salame).

A report sent to Panamerican states that the delegation representing the Palestinian community in Boliva from 6 through 8 July attended the first Palestinian Congress in Latin America. It was organized by the Santiago de Chile Palestine Club and the Federation of Palestine-Brazil Enterprises.

The 300 delegates who attended this important meeting voiced their recognition for the Palestinian Liberation Organization as well as their support for the establishment in Santiago of a Federation of Palestinian Enterprises of Latin America.

CORRECTION TO MNRH REQUESTING PLEBISCITE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined, "MNRH Requests Plebiscite on Government Policies," published in the 12 July Latin America DAILY REPORT:

Page C 1, last paragraph, last line reads ..."must not be considered seditious or coupist." (supplying indistinct words)

RESUMPTION OF TRADE WITH FALKLANDS DISCUSSED

Foreign Relations Minister

PY140230 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Chilean Government has given instructions to the Chilean ambassador in Argentina concerning the displeasure shown by Buenos Aires regarding the resumption of Chilean trade with the Malvinas Islands. This is what Foreign Relations Minister Jaime del Valle said in response to cable reports on the Argentine displeasure in this regard.

Del Valle stated that a message with the appropriate instructions has been sent to our ambassador Jorge [as heard] Fontaine. Del Valle added that Chile has always maintained the same criteria concerning this trade. He made it clear that the government may not oppose this trade because it does not have the legal tools to do so; indeed, it has never recommended it.

Del Valle reiterated that our country has clearly and energetically supported Argentine rights over the Malvinas Islands.

Chamber of Deputies President

PY131925 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Deputy Juan Carlos Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies, held a lengthy meeting with the president here at Government House today. At the end of the meeting Pugliese said that they had reviewed several subjects and discussed various issues. He also said that the most important subject of discussion at the Chamber of Deputies right now is the national budget.

Pugliese was asked whether the Chilean decision to resume sales to the Malvinas Islands in any way affects the Beagle Channel issue. He said that he believed that it complicates matters. It does not hinder a solution but complicates matters and could have a negative impact on the Argentine people. Anyway, he added, the Chilean attitude is not in keeping with Latin American solidarity over the Malvinas issue. Our Foreign Ministry has duly protested this Chilean decision.

INTERIOR MINISTER DECRIES TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY140208 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The interior minister has decried the actions of the terrorists who on 12 July carried out a total of 16 dynamite attacks in Santiago and (?other cities).

It was stated that the wave of attacks set off by the terrorist communism [words indistinct] the resolute cooperation that all the citizenry is supplying aware of [word indistinct].

[Words indistinct] more than 100,000 victims due to the recent storms which have caused substantial damage.

The interior minister stressed that the terrorists seem to be obvious of the plight affecting poor people and middle-class citizens who throughout Chile have virtually lost all their belongings, even their homes. He reiterated that the entire country is decrying this [word indistinct] violence at a time when thousands of Chileans are facing pressing needs.

CENTRAL BANK: EXPORTS EXCEEDED IMPORTS IN JUNE

PY142233 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Exports have exceeded imports by $148 million [figure as heard] from January to 15 June. This report by the Central Bank says that exports totaled $1.85 billion and imports $1.502 billion during the first half of this year. The report adds that foreign currency reserves on 15 June reached $2.01 billion. If the liabilities with the IMF are added to this, however, the total is $2.731 billion.

The report concludes that the foreign debt totaled $17.454 billion on 31 December.

SPANISH SOCIALISTS INTERCEDE FOR EXILES

PY142217 Santiago Radio Cooperativa in Spanish 1715 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] We are waiting for the reaction to our request to the Foreign Relations Ministry for the government to allow the return to Chile of former Senator (Erik Schnake) and other exiles. This statement has been made by Spanish legislator Salvador (Cota), member of a delegation of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party which is visiting the country.

Yesterday the delegation met with Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle to discuss various matters and to ask the government to allow the return of several exiles, including (Erik Schnake).

Regarding the results of the meeting, the Spanish politician said:

[Begin (Cota) recording] In our belief, our request was a usual stand of solidarity with [words indistinct] in Spain and in Europe. We obtained a highly satisfactory response but it will take a few days before we know the official reaction and whether our move has been positive. [end recording]

According to the Spanish legislators, their visit to Chile is designed to obtain direct information on the Chilean situation. They met with representatives of various political organizations and sectors, and not just with those who share their ideology.

Regarding Chile's political and union situation, (Cota) said:

[Begin (Cota) recording] We see clear progress not only in the general social mobilization but also in the demands made by the opposition and [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Manuel Chavez, executive secretary of the party's union affairs department, said it was satisfying to observe the unification of the various union sectors which has taken place in the National Workers Command.

Regarding the division existing within the opposition, the Spanish legislators said that it is a transitional situation. They added that during Franco's administration, the Spanish socialist parties split into many factions as a result of its clandestine status and the lack of participatory democracy.

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW EXTRADITION TREATY WITH U.S.

PA151927 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0039 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Pereira, Colombia, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The Colombian Government will review its extradition treaty with the United States, according to a statement made today by Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez in this central city.

His words contrast with those of Lewis Tambs, U.S. ambassador to Bogota, who recently asserted "that the extradition treaty requires no modification."

The Colombian justice minister told journalists in Pereira today that "Ambassador Tambs' position should be respected, but the Colombian Government believes that the extradition treaty should be revised."

Parejo Gonzalez also revealed that the Colombian Government has invited the U.S. Government "to dialogue on the need to adjust certain clauses in the treaty to situations that have to do with the legal reality in our country."

The United States has requested, through its embassy in Bogota, that the Colombian Government extradite certain well-known drug trafficking leaders, so that they may be tried in various states that want them for violating federal laws.

ARDITO DEPARTS; BETANCUR SUGGESTS MAJOR PROJECTS

PA140035 Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 11 Jul 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Colombian President Belisario Betancur has suggested to Panamanian President-elect Nicolas Ardito Barletta four major projects that would benefit both countries.

The Colombian head of state, who was at the El Dorado airport yesterday to bid farewell to Ardito Barletta following a 2 and 1/2 day visit, mentioned long-cherished Panamanian and Colombian plans to develop the Darien Gap area during a banquet held 2 nights ago.

The projects suggested by the Colombian president are: (1) The development of the two countries' physical structures [estructura fisica]. (2) A highway system that would end the separation between North and South America, bridging the Darien Gap. (3) An electricity hookup "which would be the means to achieve our ambitious goal of forming one single system from Mexico to Colombia, thereby making adequate use of our potential to generate hydroelectric and thermic energy." (4) A binational, interoceanic canal, a project "that is more feasible -- technically and financially -- which each passing day."

These are some of the more specific projects that we can undertake together, President Betancur said while referring to "the real possibilties that are available to Colombia and Panama."

On Contadora, President Betancur said he was convinced that the Contadora efforts "offer possibilities that must be more thoroughly and vigorously explored."

"The Contadora Group arose from the desire and the need to end an unjust and violent situation, which although caused by reasons extraneous to the region is threatening to drag entire peoples into war. The Contadora Group has encouraged an overall development policy to overcome purely political considerations and has sought to eliminate the conflict's real causes: poverty and social injustice," the president added.

Betancur then expressed the need for "wide-ranging international action that would ease tensions between the two great powers and would dissuade them from staging conflicts in areas which, though of secondary importance to them, are vital to peoples who are not thinking in terms of military or economic supremacy." He added that if Contadora has obtained recognition from the highest international forums and has been presented to the community of nations as a necessary and useful example of dialogue, it is because it is removed from any type of bureaucracy and is not subservient to the established powers. To the contrary, it has constantly and tirelessly pursued a diplomatic course that is respectful of the nations' sovereignty yet mindful of the peoples' legitimate aspirations.

Along those lines, he said that none of the countries actively participating in the Contadora Group is seeking selfish gains and that the group has acted free from commitment to any ideology and from interference by the centers of world power.

President Betancur also referred to the recent Cartagena economic summit. He described it as a demonstration of maturity and restraint which, without a desire to antagonize or seek revenge, has shown the creditor nations that we are all in this together and that economic recovery cannot be a unilateral affair where there will always be the same winners and the same losers.

He stressed that the policy maintained by a sector of the international financial community not only endangers that community as a whole, but also endangers the debtor countries' economic recovery and even the preservation of world peace.

Analyzing the different programs facing the poor countries, he said: "Let us now stop crying over spilled milk." Our generation has already judged the past. Now we must build a better future, based on our bitter awakening from a host of illusions and careless misunderstandings. But we must bear in mind that forgetfulness is not the best antidote against calamities.

During the banquet, which took place at the Narino Palace last night [as published], Betancur decorated President-elect Ardito Barletta with the Order of the Cross of Boyaca. Ardito Barletta ended his 39-hour visit to Colombia today. [as published]

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT-GUERRILLA PEACE ACCORD

M-19's Bustamante Remarks

LD151732 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Colombian Government led by Belisario Betancur and the M-19 guerrilla movement will sign an agreement on 24 July to put an end to the armed confrontation and negotiate political and economic reforms which will make national reconciliation possible. The first contacts between the M-19 and President Betancur took place in Madrid 9 months ago and the representatives of the guerrilla group want Spain to take part as a witness in the signing of the agreements. The formula which they are trying to apply in Colombia could be very useful in the countries of Central America. Said Everth Bustamante, the M-19's person in charge of external relations:
[Begin Bustamante recording] We believe that this will have its repercussions in the process of conflict which is now taking place in the Central American region, specifically in the case of El Salvador. We do not believe that you can demand as a condition that the people in arms should hand over their rifles, because what this means is a lack of political will for negotiation. We believe that the thing which facilitates these processes of understanding, these processes of reconciliation, in the different countries where the armed conflict in Latin America is very advanced is precisely the recognition of the development of these popular military forces which must also be taken into account in the negotiation process. Insofar as this is respected, we shall be able to sit down at the negotiating table as we are now doing in Colombia.

Communist Party's Vieira

PA142146 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1730 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota -- Gilberto Vieira, secretary of the Communist Party of Colombia Central Committee, today expressed optimism over the announced peace agreements with the subversive 19 April Movement [M-19], Popular Liberation Army [EPL], and Workers Self-Defense [ADO].

[Begin Vieira recording] I think it is very important that progress is being made on the path of a generalized truce with all of the guerrilla movements. This process began with the Uribe agreement between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia [FARC] and the Peace Commission, and its subsequent approval by the Colombian president. Everything indicates that its logical development continues with the forthcoming agreements that have been announced with the M-19, EPL, and ADO. We do not know the details of these agreements, but the government will probably agree to accept the proposals for a broad national dialogue. It seems to me that in order to consolidate the truce, the government should lift the state of siege which has become a very serious obstacle to the development of open, legal activities of large sectors of the Colombian people. [end recording]

Spanish Socialists Invited

LD151738 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1300 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The M-19 Colombian guerrilla group has invited the Spanish Socialist Workers Party [PSOE] and the government which it forms to attend the signing of the peace agreement, which was reached definitively by the M-19 and the government of Belisario Betancur, at the Colombian Embassy in Madrid on 24 July. The agreement will officially be signed in southern Colombia in the area controlled by the M-19, but symbolic ceremonies will take place simultaneously at many Colombian embassies in Latin America and also at several legations in Europe. The M-19 wants democratic governments and parties in South America and Europe to act as guarantors for and to supervisors of peace agreement, especially in the case of Spain because it was in Madrid that some 9 months ago, the first meeting took place between Betancur and the leaders of the M-19.

BETANCUR AUTHORIZED ATTORNEY GENERAL'S PANAMA TRIP

PA1323316 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Bogota -- Colombian President Belisario Betancur authorized the attorney general's trip to Panama, it was learned here tonight. President Betancur issued Decree 1227 on 25 May 1984 authorizing Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez' trip on a special mission to Panama. The decree also established that the attorney general should receive $280 daily for expenses plus an allowance of $140 daily and airline fare.

As we already know, Attorney General Jimenez Gomez talked to several drug traffickers in Panama City who had sent a letter to President Betancur containing a proposal for an agreement, which has so far not been answered.

BRIEFS

COFFEE EXPORTS -- Colombia's coffee exports for the first 6 months of 1984 totaled 4,699,527 bags of 60 kg each. The Colombian National Federation of Coffee Growers has indicated that this represents 69.2 percent of Colombia's assigned quota within the International Coffee Organization. [Summary] [Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 10 Jul 84 p 10 PA]

USSR, CUBA, GDR TO ATTEND FEBRES INAUGURAL

PA160053 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The special missions invited to attend the presidential inauguration will begin to arrive on 7 August. Thus far, important diplomatic representations include several presidents, vice presidents, and foreign ministers of some 100 countries, who will attend the change of command ceremonies that will take place on 10 August when Social Christian President-elect Leon Febres Cordero assumes power.

The Foreign Ministry's General Information Directorate has announced that the special missions that are not presided over by presidents will arrive in the country on 7, 8, and 9 August, while the missions headed by presidents will arrive on 9 August, while the missions headed by presidents will arrive on 9 August. Among the personages whose attendance has been confirmed are U.S. Vice President George Bush, USSR representative Gaibnazar Pallayev, as well as the vice president of the Executive Committee of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, Costa Rican Vice President Armando Arauz, and Chilean Interior Minister Sergio Onofre Jarpa. The presidents of Venezuela, Argentina, Panama, and Colombia are also expected at the inauguration.

The GDR will be represented by Deputy Chairman Heinrich Homann, who will bring a message from the president of his country to Febres Cordero.

SEVEN PARTIES FORM PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRATIC FRONT

PA112126 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1030 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Leaders of seven political parties identified as having center-left leanings met in this capital yesterday and agreed to form the Progressive Democratic Front [Frente Democratico Progresista]. It was reported that the meeting was attended by representatives of the Democratic, Roldosist, Democratic Left, MPD [expansion unknown], Broad Front of the Left [LADT], Democratic Popular Alliance, and Socialist Parties.

The meeting, which lasted several hours, was held at the apartment of Roberto Dunn Barreiro, former government minister and deputy of the Roldosist Party, located in the Jerico Building in northern Quito.

According to leaders who attended the meeting, they agreed to form this political legislative front and it will become official with the signing of a document to be made public within the next few hours. The front, they explained, will be long term.

RADICAL LIBERAL PARTY LEADER ON RESIGNATION

PY141033 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 14 Jul 84 p 7

[Text] At the end of an interview granted to HOY, Enzo A. Doldan, resigning president of the Radical Liberal Party [PLR], said that his "resignation is irrevocable due to the causes that prompted it." However, Doldan said that he would revoke his decision if the causes disappear.

Despite the secrecy on the real causes of Doldan's resignation, it has been suggested that his decision was taken because of the pressure on him in view of "his firm and persistent opposition to the regime," pressure exerted by government officials.

Since Doldan has announced that his resignation is official, the PLR presidency will be occupied by Percio Franco until this problem is discussed on 19 July.

MOPOCO ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON HARASSMENT, SLANDER

PY140001 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 13 Jul 84 p 6

[Popular Colorado Movement, MOPOCO, advertisement, dated 12 July]

[Text] The MOPOCO informs the people and the party members of the implementation of a repressive intimidation campaign by the authorities responsible for public order, as is evidenced by the following facts:

1) Through warnings received from the office of the Asuncion police chief an attempt is being made to restrict the constitutional right of the MOPOCO leaders to freely enter and leave the country. This attitude entails another unacceptable restriction of our rights.

2) In addition, through the officers who watch every MOPOCO member, a verbal notice was given today of a ban on holding meetings in homes where there are more than three members of our organization, something which restricts the rights set forth in the national Constitution.

3) Dissemination by the press of a biased EFE cable which reiterates misleading information seeking to involve the MOPOCO in subversive actions in the Republic of El Salvador. Salvador. This is again flatly denied because of its obvious falsehood and the shameful political goals that it pursues.

4) Harassment of MOPOCO members who are being dismissed from their government posts, something which is a clear sign of political reprisal.

We are certain that this repressive campaign seeks to dampen the MOPOCO's growing prestige and the expressions of support that are being received daily from the party faithful and all the citizens. The MOPOCO strongly urges the firm defense of the legitimate right that all Paraguayans have to live in the fatherland, unafraid and free of unfair and illegal restrictions, with the certainty that only in this way will a peaceful and civilized coexistence among all our countrymen be achieved.

Asuncion, 12 July 1984

(Signed) Miguel Angel Gonzalez Casabianca, Enrique Riera, Waldino Ramon Lovera, Julio Cesar Vasconcellos, Mario Mallorquin, Eduardo San Martin, Humberto R. Zarza, Arsenio Vasconsellos, Francisco Centurion, Horacio Galeano Perrone, and Marcos Bibolini Quaranta (secretary).

COLUMNIST ON MERCENARIES' ACTIVITY IN EL SALVADOR

PY132227 Asuncion EL DIARIO NOTICIAS in Spanish 13 Jul 84 p 3

[From the "Two Plus Two" column by Alberto Vargas Pena: "Let Them Be the Last"]

[Text] According to my information, 150 young Paraguayans are marching among other mercenaries in the rough Salvadoran jungle.

These youths were indoctrinated at some time in their lives, and if they are really young they must have been indoctrinated in school, when other luckier youngsters were learning to be useful to the country. They could also have been taught at the university, when other young men were preparing themselves to successfully meet the challenges of life. Someone must have taught them the ideology which turned them into fanatics that led them to a jungle. So eone, probably a teacher, got inside their minds and changed their youth into hatred. Someone must have gathered them, given them enough money, trained them militarily, and sent them to join the Salvadoran communists. Someone gave them weapons and is sending them to their death.

Who, when, where, how? Those are the questions we have to answer, and fast. We already know the reason. They are the tools of an evil and relentless plan which we painfully have to combat.

Who, how, when, and where are terrible questions to have to ask ourselves. They are not ghosts, they are not witches; they are young fellow countrymen who go to die as cannon fodder in foreign lands.

Who are their parents? Why didn't they look after them? Are they satisfied with these young men spilling their blood in a foreign land? Are they satisfied with these young men? Those parents are not the only ones to blame. We also are to blame, since we know the teachers, we know who are the ones who teach the fatal doctrine, although we do not disclose their names.

We do not even believe what we see. The evidence is there and we close our eyes to it. The blindest of all is he who does not want to see. Those young men, and their parents must forgive me, are lost. Being armed as they are, they will either kill or be killed. They are worthless to the country. But there are thousands of young people whose minds can still be preserved, young people who must forge the destiny of the country. We have an unavoidable duty to them.

Let us seek who, when, where, and how, and let us do whatever we can to prevent our sons from being taken away. There are 150 young Paraguayans who are about to die in a foreign land fighting for an evil cause. Let them be the last.

ARMY COMMANDER, INTERIOR MINISTER ON TERRORISM

PY131837 Lima Cadena Panamericana Television in Spanish 0315 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Army Commander in Chief General Julian Julia said today that subversion has led Peru to a state of war. He also asked the people to be confident that the Armed Forces and the police will put an end to subversive actions. There are no deadlines for this task, he said, and if necessary the Army will patrol the streets of Lima. Gen Julia made these statements after being awarded the Grand Cross of the Investigative Police Order of Merit.

[Unidentified reporter] Gen Julia: Could we say that the joint action that the police and the Armed Forces have taken in Ayacucho has been successful?

[Julia] Look, I don't think it would be appropriate to make an evaluation in view of the confidential nature of this type of information. The only thing I can tell you is that you should not feel either concerned or disappointed and that, as the war minister has put it, you should be confident that the police and the Armed Forces will succeed.

[Reporter] But the Armed Forces have substantially increased their presence in the antisubversive war, haven't they?

[Julia] Right, just as Shining Path has also stepped up its action.

[Reporter] General: Today is the fourth anniversary of the enactment of the Constitution. What is the Army position toward the Constitution?

[Julia] The position of the Army under this new democratic government remains unchanged, that is, we respect the Constitution. I have repeatedly said that the Army [words indistinct] and it is deeply nationalistic, it respects the Constitution and, above all, it is very patriotic.

[Reporter] General: As a military man, how do you consider the enemy, that is, terrorism?

[Julia] Although it is called terrorism, our enemy is actually subversion. Terrorists are subversive agents who act in different manners. They may engage in terrorist actions. Terrorist is not the right word, because they are subversive criminal.

[Reporter] Could we say that we are virtually in a state of war?

[Julia] We are undoubtedly waging a war. But the war is not being waged only here. It responds to a worldwide strategy. Peru is not the only country affected by this war; other countries have (?also been hit). Other countries in the Americas and in Europe are currently facing the same problem.

[Reporter] General: Will the Armed Forces patrol the area [as heard].

[Julia] They will surely do so if the situation worsens and if terrorists extend their actions, say, to the capital. We will then have to intervene in Lima. [end recording]

Interior Minister Luis Percovich referred to the possibility that Shining Path leader Abimael Guzman may be dead.

[Begin recording] [Percovich] Many rumors circulate on the fate of Abimael Guzman. Since we do not have reliable information, we believe that Guzman has either died, traveled abroad, or remains at a totally inaccessible place. For months now, there have been no specific reports on his presence anywhere in the Central mountain area or anywhere else.

[Reporter] Is he no longer the Shining Path leader?

[Percovich] Under such circumstances, Shining Path is likely to have another leader.

[Reporter] Minister, who is the Shining Path leader now?

[Percovich] Well, Shining Path has several leaders, such as (Osman Morote), who could have assumed the leadership, or perhaps (Messich). As I told you, there is no reliable information about Abimael Guzman. We cannot tell whether Shining Path is being led by a single leader or by a group of leaders. We have the impression that there are several leaders. [end recording]

SOUTHERN RAILROAD WORKERS STAGE STRIKE

PY131445 Paris AFP in Spanish 12133 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Lima, 12 Jul (AFP) -- The Southern Peruvian Railroad has announced that the 3,000 workers of this state-owned enterprise which links Matarani port with Arequipa, Puno, Cusco, and Bolivia unexpectedly staged a strike yesterday, Tuesday. [as received]

The enterprise claims that the workers charge it with the noncompliance of the agreements stuck early this year, when both parties resolved another strike. The workers, in turn, claim that the enterprise is not paying them the half-year bonus.

SHINING PATH REPORTEDLY CONTROLS PROVINCE

PY141810 Lima Cadena America Television in Spanish 0430 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Shining Path has reportedly taken control of Andahuaylas Province. In a communication, May (Camino Aguada) of Andahuaylas, in Apurimac Department, has asked for reinforcements for the Armed Forces and the police in the town, stating that the Shining Path has taken control of his jurisdiction. There is no water or electricity, and newspapers are not arriving, because the terrorists have stopped them.

According to the mayor, there are 600 Shining Path members who compel the people to produce what they order and do not let the farmers harvest for sale.

CORRECTION TO ARGENTINA'S CAPUTO ON DEBT ISSUE

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Argentina's Caputo Seeks Unity on Debt Issues," published in the 11 July Latin America DAILY REPORT, page J 2, lines three, four: ...only the region's debt burden heavier but...(changing word "tax" to "debt")

MILITARY REPORTEDLY DISPLEASED WITH MOBILIZATION

PY130258 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] There is no news of further contacts between the Armed Forces and political parties. Over the last few hours the atmosphere has not been very propitious for another meeting between the two sides. Reliable sources have reported that the Armed Forces are allegedly displeased.

According to the reports, the military believes that the political parties are not willing to hold negotiations, and the government is displeased with the increasing popular mobilization.

Leaders of the Colorado Party, the Civic Union, and the Broad Front who were consulted by Carve on this matter said that such reports do not contribute to the attainment of the necessary atmosphere for holding negotiations. They added that the alleged military accusations are unfair. The politicians reiterated that there will be no talks until the government adopts the concrete measures they requested during the meeting held at the Joint Chiefs of Staff premises on Friday.

The National Party said that its position remains unchanged and that it will continue to demand the release of Wilson Ferreira and his son.

GOVERNMENT TO SUE BLANCO FATHERLAND MOVEMENT

PY142046 Paris AFP in Spanish 1319 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jul (AP) -- It was disclosed today that the National Directorate of Public Relations (DINARP) of the Presidency of the Republic has decided to file a law suit against the Movement for the Fatherland of the National or Blanco Party. The faction is headed by proscribed political leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, who is currently facing a trial.

The official decision was made as a result of comments by leaders of that political group regarding a communique issued by the military court, which was disclosed by the DINARP a few days ago, announcing the sentence of three high-ranking Tupamaro leaders. The communique also referred to the contact the mentioned leaders had had with Ferreira Aldunate and former Deputy Hector Gutierrez Ruiz, who was later murdered in Argentina. The Movement for the Fatherland has stated that DINARP had tried to distort the events for political purposes, but DINARP denied such charges.

Political circles recall that the National Party leader was arrested and tried by the military court upon his return to the country after 11 year in exile because of his alleged links with the Tupamaros.

CHARGES AGAINST TUPAMAROS' WASSEN LISTED

PY130336 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The National Bureau of Public Relations, DINARP, has issued a communique on the health and on the criminal actions carried out by Tupamaro leader Adolfo Wassen Alaniz. The official communique says that the Tupamaro is serving a prison term ordered by a court and that he is currently in a hospital to receive treatment for a serious illness. The communique was issued in response to a public campaign to demand his release, which was promoted by certain Uruguayan political parties and social and union organizations that consider Wassen Alaniz a political prisoner.

According to the DINARP, Wassen Alaniz was one of the most active extremists of the military apparatus of the reknowned Tupamaro Revolutionary Movement. He commited various murders, incendiary attacks, robberies, abductions, and terrorist attacks. The DINARP added that he participated as a coauthor in nine homicides, including those of seven policemen and military officers and two civilians. He also participated in the abductions of Italian banker (Gaetano Pellegrini Giampietro) and of Brazilian Consul [Aloisio Diaz Brides), in the holdup of the National Chattel Loan Bank, attacks against police cars, thefts of weapons, bomb attacks, and in the holdups of the French-Italian Bank and a branch of the Pan de Azucar Bank on Colon Street.

Doctors have determined that Wassen Alaniz is afflicted by a pulmonary and hepatic matastasis. Although his illness is fatal, over the past few days he underwent a chemo-therapeutic treatment with successful results. This information was obtained from his medical records.

It has been reported that he is allowed to receive visitors for 2 hours daily, including his wife, Sonia Mosqueda Villaroel, an extremist who is also serving a prison term.

BROAD FRONT'S VILLAR RETURNS AFTER 10-YEAR EXILE

PY142032 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Hugo Villar, Former mayoral candidate for the Broad Front, will return to the country this afternoon after 10 years in exile.

El Espectador, Radio Sport, and the Cadena de Oro held a telephone conversation with Villar at noon today. This was shortly before he left for Buenos Aires airport.

[Begin recording] [Villar] My main idea is to return to the country for good. [Words indistinct] To Paysandu to settle some matters, but my idea is to return to the country for good.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Villar, will you join the Broad Front leadership immediately after you return?

[Villar] I will immediately place myself at the service of the Broad Front to do whatever my fellow partisans and the people deem necessary.

[Reporter] Why have you chosen this particular moment to return to the country?

[Villar] For two reasons. First, because I feel the need to be in my country, together with my people, at a time in which so many important events are taking place and which will [word indistinct] decide the future of our fatherland. Secondly because the seventh International Convention, to which I have been especially invited, will be held there. I have been invited to this convention because I was president of the sixth Convention that was held in 1972. My return is prompted by these two reasons and by the agreement reached with my fellow partisans of the Broad Front.

[Reporter] How do you view the Uruguayan domestic situation from abroad now that the talks with the Armed Forces are being resumed?

[Villar] I view the situation with great hope. Of course, I fully support the political guidelines which our Broad Front, in particular, has followed in the [words indistinct] democratic, political, and social, of our people. It is obvious I am aware that the situation is particularly difficult [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Mr Villar, as you well know, one traditional political party is not taking part in the negotiations. Do you think that the four political parties and the Armed Forces could eventually sit down to talk?

[Villar] I have confidence that this principle of agreement may be preserved, a principle which I deem important to achieve the objectives of our people. Therefore, those disagreements, which I understand are only (?tactical) differences, will be overcome and we will be able to work on the grounds of an agreement of all the political and social sectors, and this will undoubtedly contribute to the peoples' demands [words indistinct].

[Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish at 1800 GMT on 14 July reports that Dr Hugo Villar has arrived at the Carrasco Airport and that he is on his way to Montevideo.]

Welcomed by Thousands

PY150333 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0205 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 14 Jul (EFE) -- Thousands of people have welcomed politician Hugo Villar, who has returned to Uruguay after 10 years in exile. A large motorcade accompanied the leader of the leftist Broad Front coalition from Carrasco Airport to downtown Montevideo. The column took 7 hours to cover 20 km, flanked by people who stoically endured today's bad weather and very low temperatures. The crowd waved placards to greet Villar and to demand the reestablishment of freedom and amnesty for the more than 1,000 political prisoners in the country. The welcome given to Villar, who has been prohibited from carrying out political activities on orders from the military government, was completely orderly. No uniformed police or military force were seen during Villar's welcome.

Villar, who was candidate of the Broad Front for mayor of Montevideo in the 1971 democratic elections, returned from Madrid, where he lived most of his years in exile. He came to Montevideo as a doctor invited to attend the seventh national medical convention.

During his stay in Europe, Villar denounced the situation created by the dictatorship in Uruguay. His return is considered a symbol for the return of thousands of Uruguayans all over the world.

POLITICAL LEADERS ARRESTED DURING DEMONSTRATIONS

PY160244 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1820 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Montevideo, 15 Jul (EFE) -- Many people, includng several political leaders, have been arrested during the past few hours at various points throughout the country for participating in political demonstrations.

In the City of Melo, close to the Brazilian border, several people from a group that had met to demand the freedom of Blanco leader Wilson Ferreira Aldunate were detained for several hours by the police.

In San Carlos, which is not far from Punta del Este, the country's main seaside resort, the forces of order detained 17 people who were participating in a political demonstration.

An important event has been organized for tomorrow in downtown Montevideo on the occasion of the 1-month anniversary of the arrest of Ferreira Aldunate, together with his son, on returning from his long exile.

KOHL ANSWERS LUSINCHI LETTER ON DEBT PROBLEM

PA142104 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1511 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jul (DPA) -- The industrialized nations have developed "specific" ideas in the search for medium and long-term solutions to the debt problems affecting the developing countries, said Helmut Kohl, head of the FRG Government, in a letter to Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi published by the Venezuelan press today.

The FRG chancellor thus answered a note from his Venezuelan colleague on the serious debt problem affecting Latin American countries. According to Kohl, "the solution to the present debt problem can only be found in the unreserved cooperation between the creditor and debtor countries, banks, and international organizations. That is why in London we again supported economic growth aimed at stability and a worldwide trade policy. We have also developed specific ideas on a medium and long-term solution to the debt problems," the letter pointed out.

INVESTMENT FUND RATIFIES SAN JOSE OIL ACCORD

PA150329 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1649 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Caracas, 14 Jul (EFE) -- The assembly of the Venezuelan Investment Fund (FIV) has ratified, with modifications, the San Jose oil agreement signed with Mexico.

The FIV introduced some changes to the terms of the agreement to make it more compatible with the economic crisis that is affecting the country. Through this agreement the governments of Mexico and Venezuela lend financial and technical assistance to the nations of Central America and the Caribbean equally.

Rafael Silva, FIV state minister, said that at present financial assistance will not be offered exclusively in dollars, but will be equally divided between bolivares and dollars. Silva explained that the measure is designed to have 50 percent of the resources in bolivares destined for the acquisition of goods and services in Venezuela so the national industry can find new incentives for its reactivation.

The minister noted that Venezuela's annual cooperation amounts to $107 million, which represents 20 percent of Venezuela's oil bill for the countries of Central America and the Caribbean.

LUSINCHI OPTIMISTIC ABOUT ECONOMIC RECOVERY

PA131835 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 6 Jul 84 p 2-1

[President Jaime Lusinchi speech on 5 July at the National Congress on the 173d anniversary of Venezuela's independence]

[Excerpts] This 5 July has a special meaning for the Venezuela in which we are now living. In 1984, the cards of the future are telling us that no fortune can last if foresight is lacking and that progress and welfare are very difficult to obtain. Fate has warned us, perhaps the hard way, that we were on the wrong path and that countries are not built on more or less trivial games of illusion. We had money and the facilities that money could provide, but we lacked other things: good judgement, foresight, austerity, and discipline; we mistook a flash for a light that shines every day.

Our economic recession was accompanied by growing disorganization and, in some cases, by the loss of the country's productive apparatus and of its administrative structure. The closing of factories, the suspension of development plans, the weakening of our financial system and our misguided economic policies created conditions and attitudes that would have led to even more discouraging situations had we not implemented the required measures, which we are now doing. The growing deficit in important state enterprises and the deterioration of the Republic's international credit are examples of the situation.

In view of the circumstances, a change of direction is necessary; the state's policy must be precisely defined, Venezuelans must make a sincere effort to understand one another, the Republic must recover its international credit, and a proper climate for creative and productive work must be established.

Aware of the fundamental role that the oil industry plays in the country's economic and social development, we have put an end to the politicization of the Venezuelan Petroleum Incorporated [PDVSA] board of directors, which was a threat to the industry, and we have made decisions that will restore its financial autonomy, which was seriously endangered.

Convinced of the fundamental importance of agriculture to a balanced national development and to the reduction of the high level of foreign dependence resulting from importing foodstuffs, we have taken important measures in various aspects of the agricultural sphere to promote production and general agricultural development.

Based on a national effort, we have planned an economic program for adjustment and recovery that is technically coherent and suited to Venezuela's economic conditions. With this, we are also recovering Venezuela's international credit and the credibility of its economic policies.

Aware of the importance and urgency of these problems, we asked Congress last April for special power to implement the necessary measures to face the demands of the critical transitional period.

A few days ago, during a Ministers meeting, I issued the first measures based on the resulting Special Powers Law. They represent the aggreements we reached in the social pact during the initial days of my administration. They are the product of a long ripening period that was necessary to initiate the economic reactivation process and to ensure just recognition of the rights of the labor and business sectors, which will continue to be recognized by my administration.

The other measures to be taken under the Special Power Law will be issued in the next few weeks, to ensure firm progress toward the regulation, normalization and restructuring of the nation's economic life. A few days ago, Congress approved the Costs, Prices and Wages ill. This new law is an important instrument in the orderly growth of the economy and a step forward in structuring the Social Pact.

The complex problem of our foreign debt has disturbed and continues to disturb both our country and the majority of Latin American countries, more than any other foreign economic factor in the recent past.

Negotiations on the terms for restructuring our foreign debt will begin at the end of this month. We have already completed the most difficult part of those negotiations and have, thanks to the strength and realism of our program, avoided any imposition that would damage or detract from our autonomous control over our own economic affairs.

This establishes an important precedent in international financial relations and is clear evidence that the credibility of the Venezuelan Government's policies have been recovered.

We hope to obtain rapid and satisfactory results from our debt renegotiation, for we have a specific idea of just and realistic conditions, which we will outline. We are sure that the creditor banks will show the same responsibility that we have shown over the last few months. Otherwise, the solution of Latin America's debt problem through talks will be in danger. In turn, this would have serious repercussions on the world financial system, the region's socio-political stability, and the economies of the industrial countries themselves.

Our indebtedness jeopardizes our welfare and our prospects. Hence, we are doing our best to establish the necessary conditions for renegotiation and are thus showing, beforehand, the seriousness of our commitment. We cannot break the tie between our carelessly acquired debt and our development process.

In our case, even if we succeed in restructuring our foreign debt satisfactorily over the next few weeks, other problems involving our international trade would remain, particularly those involving the access of our exports to the industrialized countries' markets and the reestablishment of the financial flow needed for stable development. In the case of the industrialized countries, the imminent threat of a collapse in the international financial system and the decrease of their trade with developing countries forces them to stimulate their economies artificially through untenable measures.

Given this situation, there is an urgent need for reforms in the international financial system, to ensure a stable financial flow to the developing countries and to prevent a recurrent crisis. To achieve this, we must base our actions on the criteria for shared responsibility expressed in the Cartagena agreement. The high interest rates, which have reached unprecedented levels, are a hindrance to any attempts to restructure the international financial system. They are an arbitrary and fictitious way of financing a few powerful economies at the expense of the stability of the remaining countries.

We believe that we have no right to pass judgment on the way other economies are being administered, just as we will not accept interference in our economy. However, we have the duty to point out the need to avoid possible adverse effects on other countries through the domestic manipulation of interest rates by some developed countries. We hope that this need will be reflected in the restructuring processes that are now being negotiated.

Despite the progress that will result from the restructuring and normalization of our national economy and the importance of the progress made in the administrative rationalization and the restructuring that are already underway, I must insist that our most difficult obstacle lies ahead. We are living in a period of transition from crisis to a more prosperous and stable economy. Our efforts will succeed only if we understand the possibilities and limitations that characterize such a transition. This transition poses the challenge of creating a new economic structure that is capable of taking advantage of the fruit of our work, our efforts and wealth, so that we may create a prosperous and just society.

The restructuring of our national economy opens broad prospects of greater and more effective production. It allows us to set a more realistic and competitive value for the bolivar. It opens the doors of domestic markets for products that were previously imported indiscriminately; it forces us to increase our food production, and to achieve a better integration of our national industry.

The increased competiveness of our products abroad will allow us to export nontraditional products to Latin America and the world. This in turn, will demand extra efforts on our part to achieve greater productivity and quality control.

In most cases, we have the necessary infrastructure and capital goods to rebuild the nation's economy. But we must realize that stability, infrastructure and competitive prices are not enough to create a prosperous economy. We must make the effort and implement complementary measures to establish new sources of production, to organize what we already have and to create new jobs. Internationally we need to establish stable commercial resources, to explore new markets, to establish adequate procedures and to consolidate Latin America's efforts to achieve integration.

All of this demands an investment efforts based on a national savings program. This requires greater effectiveness and a better spending policy, plus a decided stimulus for public and private savings. The economic program that we have outlined will simultaneously seek more stability and increased public savings, in order to reactivate and rebuild the nation's economy.

As for the reorganization of the public sector, measures have been implemented to end the disorder and incongruity that exists in the decentralized public institutions, in order to rebuild them both financially and administratively. But the private sector must also cooperate and increase its investments. Once the new points to regulate the nation's economy are established, it is necessary that capital that has been idle, that was used to speculate, or that was taken out of the country because of the uncertainty that existed in part years, be put to work.

The next step in the economic strategy is productive investment, which will employ industries and land that are still doing nothing today. Our opportunities are many. Some sectors are already beginning to show renewed interest in working for Venezuela and in establishing their fortune in our country. Other sectors are already seeing the great production opportunities.

Savings abroad will in many instances complement our local effort, but this is still our own problem, and the nation's private sector should prove its capacity to create wealth and to provide jobs for Venezuelans.

All of the efforts and actions that we have undertaken since I became president of the Republic have been intended to straighten the course of our economy and to revitalize fundamental aspects of our development as a sovereign nation. Amid difficult and adverse circumstances, we are creating and consolidating the conditions necessary for the Venezuelan people to regain their faith and trust and to strengthen their creative action by dedicating themselves to the high ideals established by those who made the occasion we are commemorating today possible.

BRIEFS

FOREIGN DEBT FIGURES -- Caracas, 14 Jul (EFE) -- From January to 6 July 1984, Venezuela paid $2.558 billion of its foreign debt. Of that amount, $1.696 billion was for interest and $862 million was for capital. Finance Minister Manuel Azpurua added that the foreign public debt amounts to $27.455 billion, $22 billion of which is in the process of being refinanced. [Summary] [Madrid EFE in Spanish 1752 GMT 14 Jul 84 PA]

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON SIMPSON-MAZZOLI BILL

FL140152 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2320 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amor today said that in the face of possible passage of the U.S. Simpson-Mazzoli immigration bill the Mexican Government is taking pertinent measures to assure the protection of the interests and rights of Mexican workers in the United States. The Mexican foreign secretary made those statements at the conclusion of a meeting of Mexican consuls general stationed in the United States which ended here today. He added that in the future this valuable resource represented by the Mexican workers will be used by Mexico.

Concerning the opinion of the Mexican Government on the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, Sepulveda Amor said: We will not interfere in the legislative process of the U.S. Congress. He added that this bill, which has not yet been approved, still requires a long legislative process before becoming a law.

He admitted that after working sessions with the Mexican consuls in the United States, he had a much more exact and accurate appreciation of the nature of the situation to be resolved.

Sepulveda Amor emphasized that this is the best way of assuring protection for human, social, and labor rights of Mexican workers in the United States.

SECRETARIAT DENIES ATTACK ON GUATEMALAN REFUGEES

PA131647 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Mexico City (DPA) -- The Mexican Government today vehemently denied a charge by the Catholic Church that Mexican military forces staged an attack on a Guatemalan refugee camp in the jungles of La Candona. In a communique, the Mexican Government Secretariat -- Mexico's interior ministry -- denied the report, declaring that the Army and Navy troops are present in the border area to take part in the transfer of 8,000 refugees to the state of Campeche, in the interior.

The San Cristobal de las Casas Diocese charged earlier that Mexican troops captured and killed three refugees from the Ixcan camp on 5 July, leaving their dead bodies on a landing strip in the area the next day. The Government Secretariat, however, has now denied this charge. The diocese, in turn, has asked the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to send representatives to confirm its charge.

The Government Secretariat also denied that Guatemalan troops are present in Mexican territory, and explained that the transfer of the refugees to Campeche is a difficult operation and requires Army and Navy assistance.

COLLEGE CALLS FOR EXPULSION OF U.S. MISSIONARIES

FL132128 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2003 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The College of Ethnology and Social Anthropology has demanded the expulsion of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (ILV) to put an end to its proselytizing activities, which are harming Mexican peasants.

Researcher Juan Luna, who heads the anthropologists, said his group has complete documentation and analysis of the ILV's activities establishing the locations where the U.S. sect has its observation and communications network. He said most of the network is located in the states of Oaxaca and Chiapas, away from government control.

The Mexican episcopate said the proselytizing activity of the different pseudoreligious groups is more noticeable in the dioceses along the U.S. border, because most of the sects come from that country. Five years ago, in the Archdiocese of Chihuahua, in the northern part of the country, there were only four or five protestant sects; now there are 27, and entire familites are converted to their religion. The episcopate stated that the supporter of these sects is so impersonal that he is receptive to uncontrolled acts of self-mutilation and even suicide, as occurred with members of the People's Temple of Guyana, where self-annihilation was massive.

Recently, Mexican authorities expelled 21 families of U.S. missionaries from Chihuahua for religious prosyletizing in Sierra Tarahumara under the cover of a supposed Indian mission.

PRC'S JIA SHI ARRIVES FOR TRADE DISCUSSIONS

PA142256 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 11 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] Jia Shi, the PRC vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, arrived last night in Mexico City to increase trade with Mexico. The vice minister said that he is here to participate in the Sixth Joint Mexico-PRC Commission that will analyze the most appropriate ways to increase bilateral trade and technological exchange.

He said that the trade balance favors Mexico because the PRC sells to Mexico only one-fourth of what Mexico sells to the PRC. Hence, the vice minister is seeking new trade opportunities to reduce the unfavorable trade deficit.

Jia Shi added that he will also sign a maritime transportation agreement with Mexico and that the joint commission's meeting is slated for 16-18 July at the Foreign Relations Secretariat.

PRC Trade Figures Reported

FL131814 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0226 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Figures as received]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Jul (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Secretariat of Programming and Budget has reported that during the first quarter of 1984 Mexico had a favorable balance of $23,000,042 in trade with the PRC. The secretariat added that Mexico exported to the PRC goods valued at $26,977,000 and imported $1,935,000.

The first quarter favorable balance was 33 percent greater than the 1983 first quarter balance, when Mexico had a favorable balance of $8 million.

The secretariat stressed that Mexico exports metal, textile, and food products to the PRC and buys steel and textile products.

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN SAN JOSE

PA141322 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The deputy foreign ministers of El Salvador, Honduras, and Guatemala met at the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry yesterday to express their countries' views on the recent Contadora Group resolution, Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Guiterrez said. Jorge Urbina, Costa Rican deputy foreign minister, presided over the meeting. There will be no declaration at the end of the meeting, Foreign Minister Gutierrez indicated.

The meeting was called to permit each country to give its opinion on the Contadora resolution. The meeting will continue today, until everyone has expressed his views and listened to those of the others.

Only Nicaragua was not present at the deputy foreign ministers meeting in San Jose. Foreign Minister Gutierrez explained that Nicaragua was absent because it always raises last-minute problems on issues of vital importance to peace in the region. According to Gutierrez, Nicaragua's main objection involves elections, an issue that it feels should be excluded from the resolution because it damages the country's sovereignty.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT SIGN CONTADORA DOCUMENT

PA142028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Costa Rica has proposed no changes to the Contadora document. There have been no changes in Costa Rica's position on the Contadora document following a meeting held today by Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez and Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Urbina.

Urbina remarked that Costa Rica has no problem in complying with the document but will not sign it, because the Foreign Ministry feels that Costa Rica must receive some guarantees in areas that are of interest to it before it undertakes a series of formal commitments.

Urbina said that the four deputy foreign ministers who met with him over the last 2 days agree with some of his views about the document, which seeks to secure peace in the region. He said that Foreign Minister Gutierrez will deliver the document to the Contadora Group on Monday, 13 July.

NICARAGUA HAS NOT REQUESTED SOLDIERS' RETURN

PA150451 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon said that to date Nicaragua has not requested the return of seven soldiers who were on a disabled barge that arrived last week in Puerto Limon. The barge, which had been carrying out sabotage between Bluefields and various villages on the Nicaraguan Atlantic coast, carried 12 passengers, 4 crewmen, and 7 soldiers. The soldiers carried seven machineguns, a large amount of ammunition, grenade launchers, and other materiel that has been seized by our government. Solano Calderon said that he will wait until the Nicaraguan Government takes the proper steps before our Foreign Ministry in order to proceed according to the law and international treaties.

DETAILS OF SALVADORAN GUERRILLA ORGANIZATION

PA140228 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 5 Jul 84 p 4 A

[Text] The Salvadoran guerrillas maintain a vast organization in Costa Rica that provides financial, logistical, and organizational support from the publication of war bulletins to the planning of terrorist activities. Reports to this effect, of which LA NACION has documented evidence, were made known at least 2 months ago to Public Security Minister Angel Edmundo Solano. According to the reports, these activities are carried out from cover offices that serve as a front and which are located in two buildings in this capital: One is in a house in Lujan neighborhood and the other in La Granja. There is also a commercial establishment located near the University of Costa Rica. Several Salvadoran citizens and some Costa Ricans are in charge. Their guerrilla support activities are usually covered up by other types of professionals or commercial activities.

Minister Solano has been kept informed by agents of the National Intelligence and Security Directorate, DIS, who have been keeping track of their activities, LA NACION has learned. Some DIS agents have complained of obstacles to their investigations. For instance, some weeks ago the Ministry of the Presidency ordered the security authorities at Juan Santamaria International Airport not to bother 20 Salvadorans who were arriving in the country.

According to the documents LA NACION has obtained, the FMLN international information office is in a downtown building in San Jose, where material for publication is prepared and later sent to a local printing shop linked with the Marxist group. Financial operations are conducted in another building, which also serves as a cover for these activities. The Salvadoran refugees who reside in the country coordinate their actions in one of these buildings. The war bulletins are received and edited in another building.

The sources of information that have been in contact with LA NACION also revealed that top DIS officials asked Minister Solano to raid these offices, but so far nothing has been done. Among the information that has been transmitted to top national security officials, there is a list of persons working for or directly linked with the guerrilla organization, which has also been accused of planning terrorist activities carried out some time ago in this country.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO EUROPE, U.S.

PA152200 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1923 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 15 Jul (DPA) -- Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte today began his trip to the FRG, the first European country he will visit as president of this Central American country of 21,000 sq km with 5.5 million inhabitants, which is gripped by a civil war with the presence of a strongly armed guerrilla force. Duarte is accompanied by Foreign Minister Jorge Eduardo Tenorio and Colonel Adolfo C. Blandon, Armed Forces chief of staff. Duarte will arrive in the FRG early tomorrow, Monday, morning. There, Duarte will engage in an intense program of activities for 4 days, during which time he will meet with the West German president, Chancellor Helmut Kohl, and other ranking German officials. Rodolfo Antonio Castillo Claramount will assume the post of acting president during Duarte's absence. He automatically assumed the post when Duarte's flight left Salvadoran airspace.

Duarte's trip includes an official visit to France on Thursday where he will meet with President Mitterrand and other ranking French Government officials. This visit is considered "significant" for a new focus of the relations between France and El Salvador, which were strained several years ago in the wake of the French-Mexican recognition of the Salvadoran guerrillas. After visiting France, Duarte will make a brief visit to Belgium, seat of the EEC, where he will meet with Prime Minister Martens and EEC ministers. Finally, Duarte will visit New York where he will hold important meetings with groups of private enterprise with a view toward increasing U.S. investments in El Salvador, and will participate in a televised program organized by one of the U.S. networks that will be broadcast throughout the country.

A few hour before leaving for Europe and the United States, Duarte made some statements to the German DPA agency in which he stressed that his government is intent on securing a "dialogue for peace," and that his goals are to rebuild the country "which has been torn by strife from an unjust internal war." He noted that while he upholds these goals, the political leaders that support the guerrillas are only intent on pursuing a "dialogue to continue the war." Duarte also told DPA that El Salvador has entered a new stage of its institutional life and is now viewed with respect by the international community, because after 50 years of governments that were unpopular or imposed, El Salvador has managed -- on its own -- to have a freely and democratically elected government such as his.

FMLN, ARMY ACTIONS ON ROADS, CLASHES REPORTED

PA130438 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We have a last minute report from Ramiro, our correspondent in San Vicente:

[Begin recording] Here is the latest report from San Vicente on the dead and wounded during a rebel ambush on the Pan-American Highway today. Second Lieutenant Nestor Emilio Navarro Aguinana, 24, died at 0530 this morning approximately 500 meters east of the Santo Domingo village, 17 km west of here in an ambush sprung by extremists, according to government sources. In addition, five soldiers were wounded. They are Juan Alejandro Barrera, Guadelupe Rosas, Felipe de Jesus Contreras, Manuel Hernandez, and Cristobal Martinez. Both the dead man and the wounded were immediately taken from the Santa Gertrudis Hospital to the military hospital by an Army helicopter. It was reported at Santa Gertrudis hospital that the second lieutenant was not immediately recognized.

Furthermore, we investigated the violent actions in Santo Domingo that occurred on the Pan-American Highway and the village mentioned above. At approximately 1000, we noticed that traffic had been restored, while Army troops were moving about both on foot and in vehicles, thus providing drivers with safety. Traffic had slowed down considerably after disturbances caused by FMLN rebels. When we arrived at the village, we learned of the tragic death of minor Sandra Maritza Mejia Miranda, 14, who died after accidentally stepping on a mine planted on the railroad tracks. [end recording]

It has also been reported that mass transportation to the country's eastern zone is partially paralyzed for the fourth consecutive day, civilian transportation sources told YSU. Bus drivers have not operated their vehicles on the road leading from San Salvador to the eastern area for fear of the guerrillas' threat to burn any buses moving through Pan-American, military and coastal highways. Sources consulted near San Vicente told this radio station that since early this morning rebels have set up checkpoints near km 51 of Pan-American Highway for several hours and stopped private vehicles circulating on this highway.

In Usulutan, civilian sources said that bus transportation to San Salvador is completely paralyzed. However, traffic from Usulutan to other villages such as Concepcion Batres, (Oroaiquin), and Santa Maria has continued. Eighty percent of Morazan's domestic traffic is paralyzed as a result of the FMLN rebels' threats. Four days have elapsed since the guerrillas stepped up their activities on the main access routes to the country's eastern zone. No clashes have occurred between rebels and Army troops, at least on the Coastal Highway. Nevertheless, traffic continues to be paralyzed, threatening further damage for the economic infrastructure of this small Central American nation.

A military truck of the Salvadoran Army was ambushed this morning by leftist guerrillas, civilian sources told YSU. The source added that the truck was moving on the Pan-American Highway near the Lolotique turnoff when FMLN guerrillas ambushed it, killing one soldier and wounding five others. Sources of the 3d Infantry Brigade stationed at San Miguel said that no official report has been released, but confirmed that Army troops are carrying out a combing operation in this area.

ARMY, GUERRILLAS CLASH NEAR LEMPA SUBSTATION

PA150301 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 14 Jul 84 p 3

[Excerpt] San Vicente, 14 Jul -- Fierce fighting took place at noon yesterday between troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade and the Armed Forces Engineers Training Center, CIIFA, of Zacatecoluca with guerrilla troops gathering on highways between San Vicente and the capital city of La Paz Department near the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission, CEL, substation in Lano Grande. Military reports state that fighting spread throughout the entire Canas Canton between 1200 and 1400. Preliminary reports indicate that there was a large number of casualties among the extremists who were carried away by their companeros. It was also reported that the Army seized weapons and ammunition.

MILITARY SOURCES REPORT FMLN TRAIN AMBUSH

PA160154 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 16 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Clashes in San Antonio Grande, Nueva Concepcion jurisdiction, resulted in 1 destroyed train and more than 30 dead yesterday. Confirmed reports from military sources state that FMLN leftist forces ambushed, derailed, and blew up the greater part of a train that was coming from the western areas of the country to the capital. The clashes began very early in the morning, but the results were not revealed until last night. In this capital, the names of 20 treasury policemen who were killed while defending the train were revealed. According to the military, Army troops were sent to the sector immediately, and at least 10 rebels were killed in the clashes.

ESCAPED PRISONER REPORTS SEEING CUBANS IN CAMP

PA141246 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 13 Jul 84 pp 1, 69

[Text] San Vicente -- Jose Antonio Ayala Osorio, a bus fare collector, says that he saw more than 12 Cubans with the rank of "commander," along with a kidnapped doctor. Ayala Osorio, kidnapped by terrorists a week ago, escaped from a guerrilla camp in which he claims to have seen Dr Roberto de Jesus Cea Lopez. More than 100 people were kidnapped in Santo Domingo on Saturday; they were all taken to a camp in the Canton of San Jacinto la Burrera, in San Esteban Catarina.

At the San Vicente National Police headquarters the bus fare collector said that the kidnapped people were watched closely by several guards. He said that he was able to escape at a moment when the guards were distracted, adding that he had to walk some 30 km to reach this city. Ayala Osorio also said that he saw others at the camp who had been kidnapped: Juan Bernardo Guzman (kidnapped by the guerrillas some time ago), Hugo Laureano, and Ulises Bonilla Hernandez, who were later transferred to another subversive camp. He also said that he witnessed the burial of a terrorist who had died during the skirmish in Santo Domingo. This subversive was an expert in placing and deactivating bombs.

Ayala Osorio, who works as a bus fare collector for the Aida bus line, said that he saw 12 Cubans at the camp who are "commanders" and are responsible for training the Salvadoran terrorists in weapons handling. The bus fare collector added that he heard the extremists say that the kidnapped people will be transferred to a camp in Morazan, where they have a terrorist school. Ayala Osorio added that the subversives have a medical clinic at the camp where he was held captive, to treat those terrorists who are wounded in combat.

FMLN DISCONTINUES TRAFFIC PARALYZATION ORDER

PA150312 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Attention: Radio Venceremos begins this broadcast by accouncing to our people, transporters, and drivers that on Friday night instructions were issued to FMLN units involved in operations on the roads to discontinue carrying out the order to halt traffic. We repeat: On Fridy night, all of the FMLN military units received instructions to discontinue the order to halt the circulation of vehicles.

The national operation to paralyze traffic on the roads was an overwhelming victory for the FMLN in its war against the dictatorship's Army. During the 4 days of paralyzation, many enemy patrols and convoys were ambushed, inflicting dozens of casualties on the enemy. In 6 [as heard] days of revolutionary actions, the Army lost one major, three lieutenants, and one second lieutenant. In 4 days, the country's north and east were completely paralyzed. In the rest of the national territory, traffic was irregular. Trade by land with Honduras was paralyzed. Overall, this operation caused more than 6 million colones in losses to the dictatorship's war economy. These millions will be subtracted from the huge economic and military aid that Ronald Reagan gives to wage the war against our peoples.

Today, 14 July, after our forces had withdrawn from the roads, a convoy of the paratroopers battalion, guarded by the Arce Battalion -- in total more than 1,600 men, protected by tanks and planes entered the country's east to bring the fuel and supplies desperately needed by the large landowners and the 3rd Brigade in San Miguel.

The Army is rapidly losing control over the country's east. This is shown by the fact that when it is able to enter the east it does so only in the manner of an army invading another country. Will Duarte or Domingo Monterrosa [commander of the 3rd Brigade] dare continue to claim that they are weakening the FMLN forces? We tell these two figures, who are so well known for their comical boasting that we will continue to hit their troops in the cities, that we will continue to rapidly extend our control over more territory in the country, and that we will continue to paralyze the country whenever and however we want. The transporters and the people in general can be sure that their current efforts and sacrifices -- efforts and sacrifices that have also been carried out by the FMLN fighters for several years -- will lead us to the achievement of more just, honorable living conditions when we defeat the power of the millionaire oligarchs and imperialists.

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT ON MILITARY ACTIVITY

Army Truck Ambushed

PA132129 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Attention: The forces of the dictatorship have been ambushed again. Attention: Ambushes are being carried out on all of the country's highways. We have inflicted many casualties as a result of ambushes against the puppet Army in connection with our current military campaign. We have a report from the Francisco Sanchez Southeastern Front. On Thursday, 12 July, at 0600 a military vehicle carrying 30 troops of the puppet Army traveling on the Pan-American Highway from San Miguel to San Salvador was ambushed. Our units detonated a mine as the enemy was passing through the El Guayabo detour of the Pan-American Highway between Guadalupe and San Miguel. The vehicle was destroyed. We have no report so far on the number of enemy casualties. We had no problem carrying out this attack. Preliminary reports indicate that the enemy suffered one dead and six wounded.

Ambush in San Vicente

PA131926 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Your attention: The dictatorship's forces have been ambushed. Guerrilla forces have ambushed two enemy military trucks on km 51 of the Pan-American Highway, in San Vicente Department. The ambush took place at 0530. The enemy suffered 6 dead and 10 wounded. Our forces took one prisoner of war, a soldier who surrendered. We recovered one U.S.-made M-16 rifle, two sets of supplies [dos equipos], and considerable ammunition. Our forces also destroyed a military vehicle in the action.

Fighting, Casualties Reviewed

PA141854 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] We will now provide new reports on our military activities and we will then summarize the casualties inflicted on the dictatorship's forces in 12 days' combat in July. Our reports begin with information received from northern San Miguel Department, where we have dealt blows to wear down the enemy battalions. At 1000 on Friday, FMLN forces engaged in a clash with troops from the Cuscatlan Battalion, near Nuevo Eden de San Juan, inflicting two wounded on the enemy. These two casualties must be added to the many casualties inflicted in northern San Miguel Department on Colonel Domingo Monterrosa's troops.

Last-minute reports from northern San Miguel Department reveal that at 1100 on Friday members of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade, BRAZ, clashed with Cuscatlan Battalion forces near Cerro Cucurucho, in the jurisdiction of Nuevo Eden de San Juan. Three enemies were seriously wounded during the clash, to be added to the many casualties inflicted on the enemy in recent hours.

The reports also reveal that on Friday, 13 July, the FMLN took over a section of the military road from Santa Rosa de Lima to San Miguel, near the La Trinidad Canton. Our military forces held the road for 3 and 1/2 hours, destroying the vehicles whose owners did not comply with our instructions.

We now have a report from San Vicente Department: The FMLN launched an attack to harass an enemy position in San Sebastian. The report, sent from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front, says that at 0800 on Friday, 13 July, members of our revolutionary army launched a fierce attack on the garrison in San Sebastian. The results were as follows: one national guardsman was killed and three were wounded. Our goal was to harass the enemy garrison, within our current military campaign. Commander Camilo has sent this report from San Vicente Department.

We have reports from La Union Department that reveal that the puppet forces, Vides Casanova's forces, have suffered further casualties. The results reveal that at 1500 on Thursday, 12 July, fierce clashes took place with the (Roncagua) Battalion in the Canton of Copetillos. We inflicted six enemy casualties, both dead and wounded. The casualties were removed by a helicopter that was sent to the site. We also have reports that a U.S.-made military gunship came at 1730 and randomly strafed heavily populated areas in the Canton of Copetillos. We have no information on the casualties inflicted on the civilian population in this attack.

Radio Venceremos will now summarize the dead and wounded inflicted on the dictatorship in only a few days of fighting, based on the information we have broadcast in recent days. Most of the clashes took place in northern San Miguel and La Union Departments, in ambushes on the Pan-American and Litoral Highways, and in other places over a 12 day period.

Attention: we have inflicted 181 casualties on the dictatorship, in dead and wounded, in clashes that have taken place in the last 12 days. The 181 casualties included several officers of the dictatorship's Army, such as Major Velasquez Ferrufino, who was seriously wounded in an ambush on the Pan-American Highway. In addition, Lieutenant Velasco was wounded in an ambush in Lolotique, near the Pan-American Highway. Similarly, a lieutenant was killed near San Gerardo in northern San Miguel Department. Second Lieutenant Aguilar Aguinada was also killed, in Santo Domingo. We must add a [word indistinct] lieutenant to the list; he disappeared during one of [words indistinct] activities.

In sum, we have inflicted 181 casualties on the dictatorship in only 12 days of victorious revolutionary activities!

24 New Army Casualties

PA142019 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] Attention, your attention for this military information. FMLN forces ambushed the enemy on the Pan-American Highway on Thursday, 12 July, at 0600, at the turnoff to (El Guayabito), near the town of Lolotique. It has been confirmed that we inflicted 24 casualties on the enemy in this ambush. We repeat: 24 casualties are the result of this ambush on the Pan-American Highway last Thursday; 12 soldiers were killed and 12 were wounded.

We recall that another ambush was carried out in the same area of the Pan-American Highway, which we have already reported, and in which we killed one soldier and wounded several. We may now add this new ambush. In other words, we now have reports of two ambushes on the Pan-American Highway on Thursday morning, with the results that we have reported.

Based on this last-minute report of 24 additional casualties, we must amend the overall count given earlier in this program. Attention, attention: in 12 days of clashes, we have inflicted 205 casualties on the enemy, both dead and wounded.

Train Ambushed in El Paisnal

PA150335 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 1830 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Our broadcasting center has just received preliminary reports on the following operation: At (?0930) our military troops ambushed a train near the San Antonio Grande Canton, El Paisnal, northern San Salvador Department. Reports dispatched by companera corresposdent Marianela Monte from the Modesto Ramirez Central Front state that a large number of troops of the Duarte regime preceded the train. Our troops have been waging fierce fighting with those troops throughout the morning hours. Heavy fighting has occurred today, 14 July, in the El Paisnal area. Traffic through the strategic Northern Trunk Highway has been paralyzed. This morning our troops have maintained control over that highway. We also report to all our people that mass transportation in Chalatenango Department has been totally halted.

Further Report

PA151840 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] We will now broadcast the war bulletin that Companero Commander Salvador Guerra, chief of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Vanguard Unit Battalions [Agrupacion de Batallones de Unidades de Vanguardia Comandante Felipe Pena Mendoza], relayed to us this afternoon:

We inform our people that units from the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Vanguard Unit Battalions carried out the "30 July Revolutionary Heroes - Carlos Fanseca Is Here" operation today, consisting of destroying and annihilating a railroad convoy of Treasury Police troops near San Antonio Grande, north of Aguilares and San Salvador. The action began at 0915 today, 14 July. The fighting lasted 30 minutes and left an entire section of the Treasury Police totally annihilated at the scene. The results were as follows:

A total of 20 cars and 2 locomotives were destroyed; 20 treasury policemen were killed, and 4 were taken prisoner. We seized 20 G-3 rifles, 2 radios, a substantial amount of ammunition, and military equipment. We suffered one casualty and our troops withdrew without problems after completing their mission.

This new operation by the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Vanguard Unit Battalions falls within the "Long Live the Workers' Heroic Struggle, Let Us Defeat Duarte's Capitulation" campaign.

[Dated] San Salvador, 14 July

This war bulletin is signed by Commander Salvador Guerra, commanding officer of the Commander Felipe Pena Mendoza Group of Vanguard Unit Battalions, and Commander Gustavo Rojas, field officer for the maneuver.

BRAZ Units Ambush Patrol

PA150353 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] We continue to hit imperialism's puppet forces in various areas of the national territory. Attention. Here is a report from Morazan Department where we have ambushed a military vehicle.

The report indicates that at 0600 on Saturday, 14 July, we ambushed a military vehicle between San Francisco Gotera and San Carlos. Three soldiers were killed and three were wounded in this ambush. Our companeros did not have any problems. This action occurred a few kilometers from the San Francisco Gotera garrison. Radio Venceremos has received additional information on the ambush of a military vehicle in Morazan Department. The report states: Guerrilla units of the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade [BRAZ] ambushed a patrol of the Morazan Battalion traveling in private vehicles on the road from San Francisco Gotera to San Miguel at the turnoff known as (La Hielera), 2 km south of San Francisco Gotera. Our units set off a mine under the vehicle and attacked it with RPG-2 fire, inflicting three dead and three wounded on the enemy. After carrying out their mission, our companeros withdrew without any problem. This report is signed by the Command of the Northern Group of the BRAZ.

Electricity Sabotage in East

PA150349 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Our companeros on the southeastern front report that on Friday night, 13 July, units of FMLN sappers blew up two high-tension towers of the main line that supplies the eastern region with electricity. The towers were located near San Francisco Javier and on the Pan-American Highway. Another report indicates that units of FMLN sappers blew up a high-tension tower located near the 15 September Hydroelectric Plant and San Benito Canton in Usulutan Department. The destruction of this important tower left Usulutan, La Union, and Morazan Departments without electricity.

VENCEREMOS: HONDURAN TROOPS ENTER TERRITORY

PA150158 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Honduran Army has entered our territory to pillage and commit outrages. A report from the Morazan area on the border with Honduras indicates that for three consecutive days the Honduran troops concentrated on the border have entered our territory and committed the following outrages: On Monday, 9 July, they entered El Salvador and captured Salvadoran progressive (Everio Sordo) in (Los Cipreses). He is being detained in the Honduran town of Marcala. On Tuesday, 10 July, Honduran troops once again entered our territory and, among the acts of pillage, stole eight cattle from Mrs Petrona Ramos. On Wednesday, 11 July, Honduran troops again entered Salvadoran territory and searched the houses in (Los Cipreses) without giving any explanation. This report adds that 200 Honduran troops are concentrated on El Alumbrador hill and 50 on Pelon hill in the jurisdiction of Santa Ana. The report also states that on the morning of 14 July, a U.S. made Hercules C-130 plane entered our airspace over Morazan from the Palmerola air base in Honduras. It flew over the area on a reconnaissance mission and then left for Honduran territory.

GUATEMALA

MLN-CAN TOPS PDC IN CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY SEATS

PA150459 Paris AFP in Spanish 1807 GMT 14 Jul 84

[By Gonzalo Marroquin]

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 14 Jul (AFP) -- Two weeks after the constituent assembly elections, the defeat suffered at the polls by the Guatemalan right wing turned to triumph when the distribution of seats was learned, according to the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE).

The right-wing National Liberation Movement-Nationalist Authentic Central (MLN-CAN) -- in third place in the national election -- will obtain 23 deputy seats, compared to only 21 for the Christian Democrats (PDC), general winner of the 1 July elections. The third most important group in the assembly will be the recently emerged Union of the National Center (UCN), which, after placing second in the general elections, obtained the same number of deputies as the PDC, according to a TSE report.

The variation in the distribution of deputy seats is a result of district elections, which accounted for 65 of the 88 assembly seats that will be installed in August. After the elections, some of the 17 parties that participated have initiated talks, some seeking to improve their position in the future assembly and others thinking about the 1985 presidential elections.

In spite of having obtained a majority of the seats, the MLN-CAN claimed that "we learned our lesson." Mario Sandoval Alarcon, foremost leader of that group, who has been the most outstanding politician in the country in the last two decades, thinks about forming an alliance with the Democratic Institutional Party (PID), which obtained more than 100,000 votes and five deputies without having engaged in any kind of electoral campaign. As the anticommunist leader and secretary general of the MLN told AFP "we have already held talks with the PID" with the understanding that he would be the presidential candidate for the bloc.

Although the assembly has still not started work to draft the new constitution, some parties are thinking more about the presidential race than their position in the congress. The only party that appears not to be interested in alliances is the UCN, possibly because its leader, Jorge Carpio, is an "unquestionable" candidate for the presidential race and other proposals are not being accepted.

TWO PARTIES FORM ALLIANCE FOR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA140314 Rome IPS in Spanish 0430 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 12 Jul (IPS) -- The center-left Revolutionary Party and the center-right National Renovating Party today signed an agreement to work together in the constituent assembly to be installed soon in Guatemala. Hector Alfaro and Alejandro Maldonado, secretaries general of these political organizations, signed the agreement in a hotel in this capital. The main reason given for this alliance is their ideological affinity and the fact that they attained more than 300,000 votes through their national candidates list, which makes them the second leading political force in the country, they said. They also said that, counting the votes they obtained through their district candidates, they could be considered the leading political force in Guatemala. According to an announcement made today by the Electoral Tribunal, the National Renovating Party will have 5 deputies and the Revolutionary Party 10. Thus, together they will have 15 seats in the constituent assembly.

FORMER PRESIDENT RIOS MONTT'S SON KILLED IN CRASH

PA152213 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2158 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Guatemala City, 15 Jul (EFE) -- Captain Adolfo Homero Rios, son of former Guatemalan President Efrain Rios Montt, was killed today along with four other persons when the helicopter in which they were traveling crashed in the northern Department of Peten, the Army has reported.

Capt Rios, 30, was one of the "young officers" who staged the coup d'etat that deposed General Romeo Lucas Garcia on 24 March 1982 and took his father to power. His father always kept him as his most direct adviser. Rios Montt was deposed by his defense minister, General Oscar Mejia Victores, on 8 August 1983.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT DENIES REPORT OF MOVES AGAINST U.S. ENVOY

PA141642 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1610 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government today denied that a movement is afoot to obtain the removal of John Dimitri Negroponte, the U.S. ambassador to Honduras.

In a press communique, the Honduran Government disavows alleged statements by "high-ranking government officials and Honduran Armed Forces officers" to that effect published by the North American bulletin UPDATE. The bulletin is the official publication of a "pressure group" called WOLA, the English acronym for Washington Office for Latin America. According to the publication, its sources confirmed that important Honduran Government and Army leaders have recommended "the replacement of Ambassador Negroponte."

The official denial says: "The surprising assertion by the bulletin UPDATE of the WOLA organization, which describes its ideology as leftist Catholic, is absolutely groundless."

"No high-ranking civilian or military official has ever announced such an intention, either inside or outside Honduran Government circles," the Honduran denial stresses.

MILITARY COMMANDER SAYS C-101'S 'ONLY FOR TRAINING'

PA142246 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 13 Jul 84 p 3

[Text] San Pedro Sula -- Yesterday Major Jose Israel Navarro, commander of the Armando Escalon Espinal Air Base, told EL HERALDO: The C-101 fighter bombers [caza-bombarderos] that the Honduran Air Force [FAH] bought from Spain "are only for training." Two of the two-seat aircraft were being assembled yesterday at the military terminal. Honduras reportedly bought six of these aircraft from Spain. Upon questioning Navarro on other plane specifications, he said: "That information is confidential."

However, other military sources have reported that although the aircraft observed by the newsmen at the air base carried no artillery or bombs, they can be equipped with weapons and are designed for antiguerrilla operations.

It was also reported that the aircraft's operation and maneuverability is similar to that of the A-37 plane purchased by the FAH abroad.

Two of the aircraft were being assembled yesterday in San Pedro Sula because they entered the country on ships via Puerto Cortes. Meanwhile, the four other aircraft will be assembled at the Palmerola military base in Comayagua.

TRAFFIC TO EL SALVADOR SUPSENDED TEMPORARILY

PA140410 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Honduran Government has been forced to temporarily suspend land traffic to El Salvador in the sector of El Amatillo because of the intense guerrilla activity against land transportation in El Salvador, Colonel Miguel Flores, Population and Immigration Policy director general, announced officially. He added that the Salvadoran guerrillas have threatened to burn buses and any other vehicles that are caught circulating in the zone. Six vehicles, among them a trailer belonging to a Honduran firm, were burned along the highway linking San Salvador with El Amatillo, which is vital to region's commerce by land. Persons coming from the south have reported that several Costa Rican and Nicaraguan trailers are waiting on the Honduran side of the border to continue their trip to the north. An official bulletin was issued last night in which the Honduran and Salvadoran Governments say that they are trying to find a solution to the problem, which is seriously affecting commerce between the two nations. They did not specify what measures would be taken.

USSR, OTHERS TO ATTEND ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

PA150423 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2204 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 14 Jul (ACAN-EFE) -- Temirbek Khudaybergenovich Koshoyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, will head the Soviet delegation that will attend the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution. The Sandinist revolution will celebrate its fifth anniversary on 19 July and the Nicaraguan Government is expecting the attendance of 40 government delegations and 300 leaders of political parties and solidarity organizations from different areas of the world. Carlos Nunez, one of the nine commanders of the revolution that form the FSLN's National Directorate, has stated that Colonel Desi Bouterse, head of the Government of Suriname, and Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Republic of Ghana's Provisional National Defense Council, will be attending the 19 July ceremonies. Guyana, delegations from the socialist countries, Western Europe, Central America, Africa, Yugoslavia, Cyprus, and other countries have also confirmed their attendance. According to Commander Nunez, the main event will be held at a park near Managua's "Cocibolca" lake and some 150,000 people are expected to attend. The Sandinist commander also announced that a delegation representing the Honduran Government will be present at the event.

D. ORTEGA, RAMIREZ ON DEFENSE, U.S. TALKS

PA140306 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 2307 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Face the People" program with coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, Daniel Ortega and junta member Sergio Ramirez Mercado in the Julio Buitrago neighborhood in Managua -- live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good afternoon companeros. This "Face the People," this meeting, this dialogue with the people is being held this afternoon in the neighborhood that carries the name of our hero, Julio Buitrago. It was here in this neighborhood that our brother, Commander Julio Buitrago, died fighting the Somozist dictatorship.

We now face the same enemies through the aggression that imperialism has launched against us. We can say that Julio has been revived by the Nicaraguan youth. We have here 93 youths, 93 Julio Buitragos who are joining, who are mobilizing to fight the mercenary forces, to fight the imperialist aggression. We are sure that you, who are an exemplary sector of the Nicaraguan youth, young Sandinists, will live up to Julio Buitrago's example. How many companeros who are going to be mobilized are here today? Those who are going to be mobilized today raise your hands. You are going to be mobilized today? [shouts of "yes"] They tell me you number 115. You are young leaders of our Sandinist Youth. Have some of you already been mobilized on other occasions? Which ones have been mobilized before? Almost all. [applause]

We wanted to use this opportunity to tell the Nicaraguan people about the list of prices of staples that we have promised to publish so that we can exercise control over these articles. The Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS] are prepared. The work on this will be concluded in the next few weeks so that on 1 August the price list will be issued and can begin to be applied. We know that the CDS are ready. We know that the CDS companeros have been asking what has happened to the list. We have to tell them that there have been some problems that are being overcome and that the list and the regulations will be issued on 1 August. We will then wage a battle against the speculators and those who are playing with the people's hunger.

[Portobanco] Good afternoon, companeros of the government junta. My name is Francisco Portobanco. My question is addressed to the government junta. What attitude will our revolutionary government adopt in the face of the new escalation of aggression by Yankee imperialism, which has deployed 20 warships off our coasts as our people begin to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the revolutionary victory?

[Ramirez] In order to reply to Companero Portobanco's question, it is important that we bear in mind that Yankee imperialism's aggression against our fatherland has not altered or stopped since it decided to destroy the Sandinist revolutionary project. This large counterrevolutionary offensive began being armed and financed by imperialism almost immediately after the revolutionary triumph. It has had ups and downs at various times, but throughout there has been a single aggressive line against our country. This line is comprised first of all by the CIA's financing and directing the counterrevolution in the south and north. It includes the huge military machine that imperialism has created in Honduras with military bases, training centers, airports, naval bases, and a permanent U.S. military presence through constant military exercises. It is mainly to support the military presence in Honduras that the U.S. warships, as a means of intimidating the Nicaraguan revolution and the struggling Central American peoples are to be found near the Central American coasts in a threatening attitude. This has already occurred several times since the Reagan administration began harassing and attacking our revolution.

Now then, the fifth anniversary of our revolution is approaching. The counterrevolutionaries have announced aggressive plans such as the Black Moon plan, which has already been denounced by our revolutionary government. It includes the mobilization of new counterrevolutionary contingents, plans to seize areas in the country's north and south, to seize towns, and to isolate other places. An example of this is the attack on the Miskito town of (Columbus) on the road from Rosita to Puerto Cabezas in an effort to affect the Miskito population politically and militarily. That attack was repelled by the militias and the Sandinist People's Army. It includes other military plans that they are plotting and trying to implement for the fifth anniversary.

Along with this, the United States has announced new military maneuvers in Honduras and the entrance of these new warships into Central America's territorial waters.

All of this forms part of this panorama of aggression, military pressure, blackmail, immoral economic blockade -- like the one they tried to establish through the mining of our ports -- the blocking of international credits that Nicaragua requests in the world and from international credit institutions, and the closing of markets to our exports. All of this is due to the Reagan administration's desire to neutralize this revolution and blackmail the Nicaraguan people.

That is why all the revolutionary tasks that we have before us, the task to mobilize the Nicaraguan people to the combat fronts -- an example of which is the mobilization of these youths of the Sandinist Youth within the Patriotic Military Service -- to complete the country's defense tasks throughout this year; to support us so we can neutralize any counterrevolutionary offensive; to involve the people in the defense of the economic targets, the factories, bridges, and hydroelectric plants, through the people's militias; to mobilize the people in the supply field to guarantee that the list of 60 products and the regulations that penalize speculation will be fulfilled; to mobilize the people for electoral registration on 26 to 29 July -- that is also a revolutionary and people's mobilization task -- all these are tasks in defense of the revolution and against the Yankee maneuvers. Another revolutionary task is the diplomatic and political mobilization that Nicaragua carries out in the international arena to neutralize this aggressive attitude on the part of the U.S. Government through the direct dialogue that we are trying to hold with the Reagan administration, through the efforts that we are trying to carry out within the framework of the Contadora Group, and all the other diplomatic efforts we are undertaking. They are also means to defend the fatherland.

[Reyes] Good afternoon, Companero Commander Daniel Ortega and members of our revolutionary government's cabinet. My question is the following: What does our government plan to do with regard to the talks with the United States in view of the misinformation campaign that the Ronald Reagan government is carrying out at the international level? My name is Carman Reyes.

[Ramirez] We were explaining earlier that some of the means of defense that the revolution uses are diplomatic dialogue and the search for understanding that will help, if it is possible, through understanding, to prevent the continuation of the spilling of blood of the best sons of Nicaragua who are defending the fatherland and to prevent the continuation of the destruction, death, and terrorism brought by the CIA counterrevolution. In this framework, we must view two things: First, the effort for peace that we are involved in through what is known as the Contadora Group, which is comprised of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama. Yesterday we ended a very quick tour of three of those countries to explain to their presidents the Nicaraguan position at this phase of the talks, the dialogue, and peace proposals that have been made.

We have also participated in initial talks with U.S. Government representatives that were held in the port of Manzanillo in Mexico. We would be willing to attend a new or second round of talks so that these talks could open the real possibility of a serious understanding and so as to achieve a U.S. decision to make serious commitments on Central American peace and on a stop to aggressions against Nicaragua.

We cannot sit down to a negotiating table to discuss our right to carry out a revolution in Nicaragua or the intensity of that revolutionary process. Neither can we sit down to discuss whether Nicaragua's sovereignty is going to be complete or limited, whether we are going to be totally independent or halfway independent. That is not up for discussion. The right to sovereignty and the right to exercise that sovereignty is an absolute and full right that cannot be limited in any way.

What does this have to do with how we organize our electoral process? How we issue our own laws? How we organize the political participation of the various parties? How we implement our ideas on political pluralism? All these things are the exclusive concern of Nicaraguans. They cannot be left up to anyone else, either partly or totally. It is very important that we bear this in mind because the Nicaraguan people -- who are truly the ones carrying out these negotiations or any kind of talks that the FSLN and the revolutionary government undertake -- must clearly know that when we speak of negotiations there are things that cannot and must not be negotiated. We are not negotiating on them in any way. This is important for the understanding and the support that the Nicaraguan people must give to this process of talks. Another important aspect is that every time we sit down to talk with the U.S. Government or participate in meetings of the Contadora Group, we must inform the Nicaraguan people what we are doing and the steps we are taking because we are not doing anything behind the people's backs or in secret here. [applause]

[Ortega] There are people here in our country who have become accomplices of the activities of the counterrevolution. A companero mentioned the case of Father Amado Pena, who has been implicated in activities against the revolution. Some evidence, some very clear proof surfaced. After this evidence appeared, some people irresponsibily tried to make him into a victim. They tried to portray Father Amado Pena as a victim of the Sandinist revolution. We must state that the revolution cannot be indulgent with regard to cases in which a citizen, regardless of his profession, whether he be a doctor, priest, engineer, etc., is implicated in criminal activities against the Nicaraguan people and the revolution. He has to face the people's justice. The revolution has always been clear with regard to its respect for religion and support for pastoral efforts, but it also punishes those who carry out counterrevolution. We have been clear in this regard. We cannot now be hesitant about such a clear situation as this one in which a person, who unfortunately wears a priest's clothes, is plotting against the revolution.

What is the revolution's decision? This man has to undergo trial. He has to face a trial in the people's courts. The people's courts will be the ones that in the end will decide whether or not he is guilty. The revolution is generous. We have not stopped being generous with this decision. We are being just. We have to be generous with the people who are dying, facing the aggression. Every day Nicaraguans die facing that aggression to which that man named Amado Pena is an accomplice. Therefore, we would not be just if we did not proceed to have Mr Amado Pena prosecuted. He must be prosecuted because he has committed a criminal act, and the people will decide whether or not he is guilty.

We insist that attempts have been made to turn this case into the case of a victim of Sandinist repression. Above all in this Managua Archdiocese, there have been attempts to turn this into such a case in an effort to discredit the revolution, especially abroad, and to give the impression that we are persecuting religion. This is no religious persecution here. However, if there are foreign priests who become involved in counterrevolutionary activities and who plot against the people, the laws in this country must be enforced. As many priests as want to be here can be here so long as they dedicate themselves to preaching the gospel and carrying out pastoral work. But if they begin to plot and undertake counterrevolutionary activities, they are losing the right to be in our country.

This revolution is so respectful of our people's Christian feelings that we want to tell you the following. You know that Companero Carlos Tunnerman, who has been our education minister for the 5 years of the revolution, has been appointed ambassador to the United States. We have thought about who will replace Companero Tunnerman. We have already spoken with the companero who will replace Companero Tunnerman. That companero is Father Fernando Cardenal. [applause]

This revolution that is said to persecute religion is placing education in the hands of a priest. I would like to know in what country of the world a priest is in charge of education? In Nicaragua. In what country of the world does a priest direct culture? In Nicaragua. In what country of the world is a priest in charge of foreign policy? In Nicaragua. And then they say that we persecute religion. Have you ever heard such a lie, such slur, such a slander?

RAMIREZ DESCRIBES AREA TRIP AS 'HIGHLY POSITIVE'

PA131443 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has described his meetings with the presidents of Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia as highly positive. Ramirez Mercado returned to Managua a few minutes ago following a quick visit to those countries, which are members of the Cantadora Group. He said that he met with Panamanian President Jorge Illueca, Colombian President Belisario Betancur, and Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi to explain Nicaragua's viewpoint on the document that was presented to the revolutionary government a few months ago by the Contadora Group foreign ministers. Following are some of the comments made by the junta member about his trip:

[Begin recording] First, we met with Panamanian President Illueca, Venezuelan President Lusinchi, and Colombian President Betancur. Today, during our stopover in Panama, we met with Panamanian President-elect Ardito Barletta. We gave these presidents of the countries of the Contadora Group located to the south -- we will also do this with Mexico -- Nicaragua's viewpoints on the document that the Contadora Group's foreign ministers brought during their last visit to our country. We can add that we talked with their presidents about the bilateral talks that we are holding and have held with the U.S. Government. Finally, we reviewed the general Central American situation, particularly the aggression being experienced by Nicaragua. We believe that we accomplished a good deal in this trip. Nicaragua's stance on the Contadora Group's efforts was clarified. We expressed our viewpoints, which were accepted with comprehension and understanding by the presidents of the countries we visited. We must say, therefore, that for the cause of our revolution and the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, which is also the cause of the FSLN, this effort has been highly positive. It will be complemented with a similar visit to Mexico, after which we will be able to give you a complete picture of the (?situation). We were received cordially and fraternally, and this has served to strengthened the ties of affection between Nicaragua and the countries we visited. [end recording]

H. ORTEGA SPEAKS ON DEFENSE TASKS FOR NEXT 6 MONTHS

PA160259 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Defense Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra "keynote speech" during ceremony commemorating fifth anniversary of Commander Julio Buitrago Ruz' death in combat -- date, place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpts] First of all, we want to take special notice of the efforts by the companeros, who have been promoted today, in their fulfillment of daily tasks. They have not only carried out systematic tasks to strengthen national defense, but have also focused their efforts on the fulfillment of defense tasks to repel mercenary attacks on our country. These promotions come as the High Command's recognition of that daily effort and are also part of our Army's consolidation process that has been developing over the past few years. This process is facilitated by daily experiences gained on the battlefield against the leadership of the most powerful nation on earth: the United States.

We are waging a war. It seems as if our enemy will soon make up its mind about maintaining or intensifying that war. In the next few months, we will live in a more tense, complex, and demanding situation than we have had thus far. The first half of this year has passed and we must fulfill the tasks set for the next 6 months. Our upcoming tasks are centered around two objectives. The first one is to continue improving our defense mechanism in order to continue inflicting heavier, daily blows on U.S. Government mercenary troops operating from Honduras and Costa Rica. This is the first priority that we must continue to promote throughout the year. It is not enough, as you have acknowledged today, to be only willing to shed our blood in combat, but we must also strengthen our daily determination and make sacrifices to carry out the tasks ensuring a good combat preparedness. It would be useless to have a high combat morale if we do not also have a high moral disposition to face daily demands.

From a political viewpoint, we have another important task that goes hand in hand with this one. We have the priority task of crushing the mercenaries. This task involves the electoral process that is already under way. This process will reach its high point during the monghs of October and November. U.S. imperialism is determined to create multiple internal and external problems to prevent the Sandinist people's revolution from taking a very important step in November -- becoming a recognized, confirmed, and formalized government through an institutional process involving the people, a government that would be established and recognized by different forces of the world.

Imperialism does not want Nicaragua and the revolution to advance and (?consolidate) its process. Hence, imperialism will make every effort to tarnish this electoral process. We have already seen that to achieve its objective of boycotting this electoral process, U.S. imperialism will mainly move internal pawns to confuse the masses, especially those sectors who have gained greater knowledge and consciousness about what is really happening. The main focus of imperialism and the CIA to create confusion among the masses will be the problems of supply and our economy, which are definitely hindering our revolutionary process because the revolutionary government cannot solve them in the short term. Thus, the puppet of imperialism will carry out a campaign to create confusion based on the economic, production, and social problems being experienced by our people, our combatants -- all of you. Therefore, we must multiply explanations and persuasive talks with each one of our neighbors, our friends, brothers, and relatives on the situation that we are experiencing. Hence, each soldier, each Sandinist People's Army member must also prepare for this line of combat, for this line of confrontation.

This is a summary of the outlook for the next 6 months. It involves the fulfillment of daily tasks to achieve combat and mobilization readiness, to strengthen combat morale in order to continue defeating the attacker, and to strengthen our conscience on the country's economic, political, and social problems in order to be able to contribute to the FSLN's task of keeping the masses up to date on what is happening.

We must be prepared to drive the mercenaries from our borders with weapons in hand, as well as to vote in the precincts to reaffirm the Sandinist, patriotic determination, the free homeland or death determination of the people of Dario, Zeledon, Sandino, Rigoberto, and Carlos Fonseca. Free fatherland! [crowd shouts: "or death!"]

SANDINIST YOUTH MEMBERS TO GO TO 'WAR FRONTS'

PA140027 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement's [JS-19J] national executive council has informed its command cadres that all members of the organization of age to serve in the Patriotic Military Services [SMP] will be mobilized to the war fronts in the next few days to defend the national sovereignty.

Regional, zonal, and local command cadres have been appointed to lead the mobilization. A brigade, formed by members of the national exectuive council, regional and zonal secretaries, and section chiefs, has been created. This brigade will be mobilized to the war fronts for 6 months. Also, all JS-19J youths who have failed three or more subjects at a technical school will be recruited to serve in the SMP.

MISURA ATTACK ON MISKITO COMMUNITY REPORTED

PA130415 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Nicaraguan Defense Ministry sources have reported that the Miskito community of (Columbus) was attacked this morning by counterrevolutionary forces of the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas [MISURA] organization. No information on the results of this new aggression is available at noon today. (Columbus) is one of the four Miskito settlements of the Tasba Pri, which means free land in the Miskito language, project. It is located 80 km northwest of Puerto Cabezas and approximately 400 Miskito families live in this community. In December these families, who had lived on the banks of the Coco River, had to be resettled because of the constant attacks by counterrevolutionary groups that are established in Honduras. This community has no military targets or permanent units of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS. (Columbus) is defended by the residents of the area who are organized within the Sandinist People's Militia. A few weeks ago the residents of Sumubila repelled a similar attack against that settlement.

Meanwhile, Defense Ministry sources reported that in the past week the mercenary groups suffered 30 casualties and many weapons, ammunition, backpacks, and documents were recovered in the area of Wiwili.

Casualty Figures

PA140357 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry has reported on the results of the counterrevolutionary attack on the Miskito settlement of (Columbus). The report states that five counterrevolutionaries were killed and seven wounded. The counterrevolutionaries attacked the settlement with mortar and artillery fire. Despite this, the Miskitos demonstrated their patriotism and courage by defending the settlement at the cost of their lives. The heroic Miskitos who died defending their homeland are: Jose Cupertino, chief of the settlement, and Pedro Gutierrez. These two men never surrendered or handed their weapons to the enemy. The residents of (Columbus) acted heroically and did not allow the contras to occupy the settlement or kidnap the residents. However, the contras did take 40 Miskitos.

SEVEN FORESTRY WORKERS KILLED BY 'SOMOZIST BANDS'

PA142014 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Seven workers from the people's forest development corporation were murdered on 10 July by Somozist bands as they were traveling in a corporation-owned truck, 23 km south of Nueva Guinea. Companera Socorro Urbina, Teofilo Casco, Jorge Casco, Juan Valdivia, Omar Hernandez, Huberto Reyes, and Jose Castillo were the victims.

STATE COUNCIL DISCUSSES ELECTORAL LAW AMENDMENT

PA132035 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Jul 84 p 5

[Text] Yesterday the State Council decided that the electoral campaign will last 3 months, without changing the date of the elections, which is 4 November. It also decided to approve a second registration period in August in the event that extra time is needed to carry out the registration process. After almost 3 hours of discussion, the State Council plenum responded to a request made by the Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN) to amend Article 34, calling for an extension of the campaign period and for voter registration days on four consecutive Sundays.

State Council President Carlos Nunez, commander of the revolution, noted that, along with an increase in expenditure, such an extension of the registration period would allow the counterrevolutionaries to plan terrorist acts against the citizens, particularly in the rural areas that are affected by the war. Consequently, the State Council members approved a proposal made by the president establishing 27, 28, 29, and 30 July as the days for registration, as had been agreed, while adding a recommendation that if the situation calls for it another voter registration period would be held late in August.

The Nicaraguan legislative body devoted an entire day to the discussion of 10 more articles that were included in a document prepared by a special commission that had gathered various proposals for changes to the electoral law, an indication of flexibility and willingness to include the concerns and opinions of opposition parties. The approval of the first six amended articles contained in the document was followed by a council debate yesterday that resulted in agreed changes to Articles 10 and 11 of the electoral law. These articles concern the duties of the Supreme Electoral Council (CSE) and of the four principal members, who are given both oral and voting participation in the CSE's sessions and in its decisionmaking. The debate over Article 12 lasted more than 3 hours, and Nunez described it as "the first big success" of the day. Article 12 decrees the appointment of electoral councils and establishes that each will be made up of one president and two alternative members.

The desire to have inspectors from the political parties at each of the electoral boards was reaffirmed by Orlando Quinonez of the Independent Liberal Party (PLI) and was supported by Gilmore Coe of the Social Democratic Party, who gave a speech reiterating this request and noted that his party "does not advocate absenteeism."

The Nicaraguan Socialist Party (PSN), which accompanies the PLI and the PCdeN in the bloc seeking proposed changes, did not insist on these changes. Though harshly critizied by Quinonez, PSN delegate Domingo Sanchez Delgado called for seriousness, warning the Liberals that "we are firm and honest FSLN allies." The discussion was settled with the approval of the article by 26 votes in favor of a PCdeN annex establishing that the electoral councils and the zonal electoral boards will work with the established quorum until they are reorganized.

Meanwhile, it was decided that Article 24 will be studied by a commission until certain data concerning the electoral districts and the population size are reviewed. The plenum quickly approved amendments to Articles 15 and 16 on the duties of the regional and special zone councils and the zonal electoral boards membership. Regarding Article 21, the Council decided to introduce a motion making the appointment of inspectors and alternate inspectors to the electoral boards and the ballot receiving boards obligatory. Amendments to Articles 26 and 33, concerning the CSE's demarcation of the zonal boards and the ballot receiving boards and the nomination of candidates by each party, were also approved by the plenum.

A strong argument arose during the discussion of Article 36 about the way in which campaigning will be carried out with loudspeakers and banners or placards affixed to buildings. Several opposition politicians argued that "unequal conditions" affect their parties' campaigning. Ignacio Miranda, representative of the Liberal Constitutionalist Party (PLC), described the electoral law as a "copy of the previous administration's" and then said that "the only advanced electoral system exists in Dade County in the United States." Several council members rejected Miranda's statement, including Onofre Guevara, representative of the FSLN, who warned about the desire of certain parties "to see our country become just one more county in the United States." Guevara noted that this kind of view "corresponds to the feelings and hopes of certain parties."

For his part, Council Secretary Deputy Commander Rafael Solis recalled the ties that the Liberal politician had with the Somozist dictatorship and warned that now "the rules of the electoral system are so broad that they cannot be compared to those of other countries, where parties are not allowed access to the media."

GOVERNMENT ALLOCATES FUNDS TO FINANCE CAMPAIGNS

PA140116 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The revolutionary state will allocate 9 million cordobas to finance the political campaigns of the parties participating in the election campaign. This was established last night as a result of the debates on amendments to the electoral law. Some proposed that the financing be 12 million cordobas or 0.5 percent of the national budget. This proposal came from the Independent Liberal Party and the Communist Party of Nicaragua. With the approval of the 9 million cordobas it was established that each party or alliance will be entitled to 2.5 million cordobas for its presidential and vice presidential campaigns and 6.5 million for representative campaigns. The amended article establishes that parties will not receive their first apportionment if they do not present presidential and vice presidential candidates. Parties can receive 65,000 cordobas for each representative candidate if they make the commitment to carry out the corresponding campaigns. The Supreme Electoral Council will make the apportionments available 5 days after a party or alliance has presented its list of candidates.

CONSERVATIVES UNABLE TO PARTICIPATE IN ELECTIONS

PA142008 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Conservative Party of Nicaragua [PCN], represented by Miriam Arguello and Mario Rappaccioli, will not be able to participate in the coming elections, according to the law. This was said in an exclusive interview for this station by Hugo Mejia, president of the National Council of Political Parties.

[Begin recording] After lengthy disputes with other groups, particularly those led by Clemente Guido and Enrique Sotelo Borgen, Miss Arguello's party submitted its request for legal status to the national council at the last minute. Thus it is unable to present its candidates, which is scheduled to be done late this month, before the initiation of the electoral campaign in August, September, and October. [end recording]

Miss Miriam Arguello's Conservative Party will not receive its authorization as a party for 30 days, as established by the law on political parties. Thus, the only way in which the Conservative Party of Nicaragua and other such groups may participate will be through new amendments to the electoral law and the law on political parties, according to Hugo Mejia.

PCDEN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC POLICY

PA160217 Paris AFP in Spanish 1940 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] Managua, 15 Jul (AFP) -- The Communist Party of Nicaragua (PCdeN) has accused the ruling FSLN of taking the country to "total bankruptcy," and provoking a social and economic situation that is becoming "unbearable, dangerous, and untenable."

In an analysis published in its weekly AVANCE, the pro-Soviet PCdeN notes that the government has followed a policy of indebtedness that "has reached the astronomic figure of $4 billion, without this having served to increase the nation's productive capacity."

The Communists warn that during the 5 years of FSLN-controlled government, "the exportation volumes have decreased, revenue continues to drop, the balance of payments deficit is uncontrollable, inflation is spiraling, and the fiscal deficit is more gigantic."

Opposed to the viewpoint of the FLSN, which claims that the principal cause of the crisis is "the war of economic and military aggression imposed by the United States," the Communists identify the problem "as an erroneous government policy."

According to the PCdeN, instead of expanding the state sector which controls approximately 30 percent of the production, the government engages in asking for loans "from imperialism to revitalize, first of all, the capitalist enterprises, leaving the workers mired in hunger and misery."

Parallel to this, the Communists believe that the state emergency law decreed in 1982 in view of the upsurge in rebel actions "has not checked the advance of the counter-revolution, but has smashed the workers movement and any act of popular self-defense."

It also notes that the foreign debt which Nicaragua renegotiated in 1983 and should begin to amortize in the coming months has a "lethal" effect on the economy.

"If in addition to the $92 million paid in 1983, the country had paid the entire amount already due, the payments in that year would have equaled 175 percent of our imports that year, that is, $700 million," the analysis noted. It also indicates that the balance of payments in the past 4 years amounted to $1.813 billion [as received].

"On this path, our country has seen its foreign debt increase $130 daily since July 1979," it added, accusing the FSLN of "promoting waste, abuse, and disorder in the state sector."

In view of this, the PCdeN, which played a marginal role during the war against Somoza, believes that the only "way out" of the crisis is to "march toward socialism, because any revolution that is halted irremediably enters into crisis, falls, and ends up crumbling."

FOREIGN MINISTRY REPORTS ON U.S. CUBAN TALKS

PA151449 Havana International Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The Cuban Foreign Relations Ministry has confirmed that talks were held between the Cuban and U.S. Governments in New York on 12-13 July. The Foreign Ministry note indicates that the talks were related to immigration problems between the two countries, including Washington's request that Cuba agree to the return of some of the people who emigrated from our country to the United States through the port of Mariel and who are regarded as undesirable.

The official note adds that the two governments agreed to hold the talks in the wake of Rev Jesse Jackson's visit to Cuba and as a result of Cuba's stated willingness to review matters related to immigration [migracion] if such a dialogue had the support of the U.S. Democratic and Republican parties.

Cases of former counterrevolutionary prisoners and their families, and those of other people who wish to travel to the United States for purposes of family reunification but cannot do so because of the U.S. refusal to grant them visas were also discussed during these contacts. The Cuban delegation at these talks was presided over by Vice Foreign Relations Minister Ricardo Alarcon.

REPORTAGE ON EFFECTS OF REAGAN 'REELECTION'

Commentary 'Fears War'

FL131542 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Carlos Mora Herman commentary]

[Text] The reelection of U.S. President Ronald Reagan for a second term may mark the beginning of an unprecedented period of danger ending in nuclear war and the deployment of U.S. troops in Central America and the Caribbean. This is the opinion of many experts and analysts not only from the United States but from all over the world. It has been reiterated by Gary Hart, candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, at Emory University in Atlanta, Georgia. The Colorado senator also told Emory University students that the nation needs a president who recognizes that poverty and not communism is the main enemy in the region, referring to Central America and the Caribbean. Hart is a candidate who has the support of U.S. university students, who have been described as apathetic to national elections. But the experts believe that he has no chance of being designated as the Democratic presidential candidate. Walter Mondale is assured of the nomination at the national party convention that will begin this Monday in San Francisco.

The U.S. electorate has been described as fickle and changeable, and because of this it is very difficult to prepare a conerent analysis of the elections to be held in November 1984. President Reagan is having certain problems with the U.S. Congress, which does not completely approve of the military solutions the administration desires for the problems in Lebanon and Central America. The Senate and the House of Representatives forced Reagan to withdraw from Lebanon and condemned the mining of Nicaraguan ports. In spite of these facts, many observers predict that Reagan will be reelected in November, they argue that the economy is recovering, unemployment has dropped although it continues to be high, the inflation rate has dropped, and the automobile industry -- which was on the edge of disaster -- has made large profits.

Nevertheless, the budget deficit continues to be enormous, there have been continuous hikes in the interest rates, and the inflation-recession cycle threatens to repeat itself because of the deficit.

Reagan has concentrated his attention on the coming presidential election campaign and has worked successfully to improve his public image by using mass media, especially television. He has visited South Korea, China, Ireland, London, and the beaches of Normandy where, toward the end of World War II, the second front was opened. He is also carrying out a verbal demogogic campaign on his purported intention to negotiate with the USSR on nuclear weapons when in fact he will not accept any proposal on this subject or on his plans to militarize space and increase the production of chemical weapons. Opposition to Reagan has begun to unite with the agreement between Mondale and Jesse Jackson to work together against the Republican candidate under the motto "United We Shall Win." The Democrats have said that, if they win the White House in November, in their foreign policy, they will give pariority to Latin America, which they say is undergoing its worst economic crisis in 50 years.

Traditionally, there are large groups of voters in the United States which decide how they are going to vote at the last minute. This year, those groups are more numerous than ever. The so-called postwar generation will weigh heavily in the elections as will the Hispanic and black minorities. And it should not be forgotten that in 1980 Reagan won the position of President with the votes of only 28.8 [as heard] percent of the electorate. And this ends our commentary. Good night.

Increase in 'Aggressiveness'

FL131825 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[FSLN National Directorate member Commander Bayardo Arce Castano interview by "European television station"; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [In progress]...Yes, if Mr Reagan is reelected, he could increase his aggressiveness in the region because his campaign slogan is to finish what he has started. Not only do the Sandinists feel this way about this matter, but many U.S. political leaders do as well, including some Republicans. Leaders from various Latin American and European nations, with which we have constant communication, have also expressed this feeling.

U.S. CONTINGENCY PLANS IN EL SALVADOR NOTED

FL132354 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] The Reagan administration has ordered the Pentagon to formulate new contingency plans to aid the Salvadoran Army, which is facing serious difficulties with the guerrillas. Although the White House in Washington has denied it, well-informed sources told "El Rapido" [name of news program] that the plans include the possibility of using the U.S. Air Force to attack rebel positions.

U.S. POSTPONES DISCLOSURE OF SECRET NICARAGUA REPORT

F1132354 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Since May the U.S. Government has postponed the disclosure of a secret report on Nicaragua, which is described by experts as a true piece of ideological diversion. Several newspapers have reported that the reason for the delay is the administration's fear of again looking ridiculous about alleged Sandinist participation in the supplying of arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED IN LIBYA

PA131632 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] In Tripoli, Cuba and Libya have signed an agreement calling for cooperation in the areas of economics, housing, construction, transport, science, and culture. The document was signed by Muhammad 'Ubayd Ash-Shukri, secretary for Libya's public utilities, and by Cuban Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas. The Cuban official declared our country's solidarity with the Libyan people's struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

NICARAGUA'S D. ORTEGA THANKS CASTRO FOR AID

FL132338 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in a letter to Cuban President Fidel Castro has said that in the 5 years of the Sandinist revolution, the cooperation given by Cuba to Nicaragua is incalculable.

The letter, published in Managua in the newspaper BARRICADA, emphasizes that this cooperation, which began on 23 July 1979, just 4 days after the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, is most relevant in the areas of education, health care, and construction. Daniel Ortega said in his letter to Fidel that of special importance for the Sandinist revolution are the lives of Cuban brothers, which were given in the completion of various tasks. The letter from the Sandinist leader adds: Rest assured that the memory of these comrades will live forever in our people.

Henry Ruiz Reads Letter

FL141830 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1007 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The unbreakable ties of solidarity that exist between the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba have been reaffirmed at a ceremony held commemorating the fifth anniversary of economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the two countries. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Osmani Cienfuegos, both Politburo members, presided over the ceremony, at which Sandinist Commander of the Revolution Henry Ruiz read a letter addressed to Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

The text of the letter recalls that in July 1979, a few days before the triumph of Nicaragua's revolution, Nicaragua started to receive Cuba's fraternal cooperation with the arrival of the first Cuban troops.

The document adds that since then, the ties of fraternity and friendship between the two countries have been consolidated and that Cuban cooperation with Nicaragua has reached unimaginable heights, mainly in the fields of health, education, and construction.

At the ceremony, Henry Ruiz presented Carlos Rafael Rodriguez with honor diplomas dedicated to the Cubans who fell while serving their internationalist mission in Nicaragua.

MATERIALS ON SANDINIST ANNIVERSARY IN NICARAGUA

'Our America' Commentary

PA140407 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 13 Jul 84

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Shortly after the triumph of Nicaragua's Sandinist revolution on 19 July 1979, certain church sectors began to ally themselves with the CIA-sponsored oligarchy in an attempt to thwart the revolutionary process. In each of these cases, the Sandinist government exposed the instigators and applied political sanctions in an effort to resolve the situation with subtlety and grace. Throughout the almost 5 years of revolution, the Nicaraguan Catholic Church has maintained -- in most cases -- a critical stance in regard to the economic and political development plans implemented by the government to benefit the people.

Several days ago the Nicaraguan Government cancelled the residency permits of 10 foreign priests who violated Nicaraguan laws by taking part in plans aimed at promoting a confrontation between the church and the Sandinist revolution. The Nicaraguan media was prompted to recall that the hostile acts carried out by the church hierarchy against the Sandinist revolution include pastoral letters of conspicously reactionary tone and the recent march organized by Managua Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo in support of Father Luis Amado Pena, who was caught conducting counterrevolutionary activities.

Hidden beneath all these actions against the Sandinist revolution is the hand of the American CIA, which has openly manifested its intention to boycot Nicaragua's 4 November general elections. With this in mind, the CIA leadership has increased its subversive actions against the Nicaraguan people, which include everything from armed attacks to an intensive campaign to discredit the leaders of the revolution. In the same vein, the mercenary groups that operate out of Honduras and Costa Rica have also been instructed to increase their pressure in an effort to force the Sandinist government to engage more troops and money to counter the armed anti-Sandinsits.

The anti-government activities undertaken by certain sectors of the Nicaraguan Catholic Church fit into this scheme. That became evident when the U.S. Governmnet raised its infuriated voice of condemnation against Nicaragua's sovereign decision to expel the 10 priests who were involved in subversive activities. Alan Romberg, assistant spokesman of the U.S. Department of State, repudiated the alleged insults proffered against the church by the government. He failed to mention, however, the Catholic leadership's statements and the public demonstrations it organized against the Sandinist process. Despite all this, the plans contrived by the United States and its allies inside Nicaragua will not stop the revolution's advance, because it has the support of the overwhelming majority of Nicaraguans and the solidarity and acquiescence of the peoples of our America and the world. With each new imperialist aggression, the Sandinist revolution becomes more radical, and it accelerates the pace of its preparations to celebrate, with dignity, and within only a few days, the fifth anniversary of its triumph.

Preparations for Celebration

PA142358 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Report by Luis Cabrera, PRELA correspondent in Managua]

[Text] The 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement [JS-19J] and the Sandinist Defense Committee [CdS] of Managua will celebrate happiness day [dia de la alegria] on 17 July with a carnival in every neighborhood in Managua.

On that day the members of the JS-19J and CDS will go from house to house accepting donations of food and clothing to be distributed among the fighters who are waging a battle in defense of the homeland on the war fronts.

Meanwhile, thousands of students, members of the National Union of Nicaraguan Students [UNEN] and the Federation of High School Students [FES]; will go from house to house to explain the patriotic military service to the people.

Guerrilla Commander Dora Maria Tellez, FSLN's political secretary, explained that these are only some of the many tasks undertaken by the mass organizations in reply to the mobilization call made by FSLN's Region Three committee.

Meanwhile, the Luis Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association [AMNLAE] is urging all of the women in Managua to join a demonstration to be held on 14 July. This demonstration will mark the fifth anniversary of the triumph of the revolution. The CDS members have committed themselves to strengthening revolutionary vigilance, taking into account what Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, said regarding various sabotage attempts directed by members of an internal counterrevolutionary front at boycotting the celebration of the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist Peoples Revolution.

CAPE VERDE'S PRIME MINISTER PIRES TOURS CIENFUEGOS

FL131309 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Eccerpt] Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, has taken a long tour through Cienfuegos, the host city for the main anniversary ceremony commemorating the assault on Mocada.

Ends Visit

FL132026 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1932 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpt] Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the party's Politburo and vice president of the Council of State, bade farewell at noon today to Pedro Pires, assistant secretary general of the African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, at the Jose Marti International Airport. The Prime minister of that fraternal African country paid a visit to our country at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Participating in the farewell ceremony at the air terminal were members of the Politburo and Central Committee, government ministers, and members of the diplomatic corps. A guard of honor under the commander of Lieutenant Colonel Guerrero Ramos rendered the corresponding honors to the visitor while a military band played the Cuban and Cape Verdian national anthems.

MONTANE ON UNITY WITHIN COMMUNIST PARTIES

FL131235 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1105 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] Prague -- Jesus Montane, alternate Politburo member of Cuba's Communist Party, has said here that the socialist countries' communist parties hold a common focus on the fundamental problems of today's international situation.

Montane, who is also a member of the party's Secretariat, participated in the 2-day meeting of ideological and international secretaries from communist parties which ended today in Prague.

Interviewed by PRENSA LATINA, Montane said that the meeting had been very profound and fruitful, because it was held in a truly brotherly atmosphere. He added that the meeting clearly demonstrated the unity among the parties on the basic problems confronting today's world -- characterized by the tensions and demands of imperialism, especially U.S. imperialism with its policy of confrontation and its seeking of military supremacy.

ESQUIVEL YEDRA MEETS WITH ROMANIA'S DASCALESCU

FL140046 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] In Bucharest, Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu, has received Antonio Esquivel Yedra, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers. The two leaders noted the friendship between the governments and peoples of Cuba and Romania and expressed their desire to expand these relations. Esquivel Yedra is chairman of the Cuban portion of Cuban-Romanian Mixed Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation.

FERNANDEZ MELL MEETS WITH ROTTERDAM'S MAYOR

FL131651 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1429 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] (Grahn Peters), mayor of Rotterdam, has met with Oscar Fernandez Mell, president of Havana's Provincial Assembly of the People's Government, at his offices in Rotterdam. The Cuban leader also met with Max van den Berg, chairman of the Labor Party. They talked about world affairs and especially the situation in Central America.

GUATEMALAN COURT REJECTS PETITIONS FOR ARRESTED

PA150445 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] The Guatemalan Supreme Court of Justice has announced that it will not honor the (?246) petitions for habeas corpus presented in favor of an equal number of arrested persons whose whereabouts are not known. (Raul Villatoro), spokesman for the Supreme Court of Justice, said that the court cannot honor these requests because they were presented by a human rights commission headquartered in Mexico.

Several relatives of arrested and missing persons charged before Msgr Prospero Penados del Barrio, archbishop of Guatemala City, that their pleas for information regarding their loved ones have gone unheard by the authorities.

In Guatemala City it was learned that some 100 policemen have been discharged from the force because of corruption and that they have been placed under orders of the court of justice. The police directorate has announced a so-called section plan. This plan calls for policemen to request identification cards from the residents of their jurisdiction as a means of better controlling each area. This measure has been rejected by the people because they claim it restricts their freedom.

SPANISH AMBASSADOR ON HONDURAN PLANE PURCHASE

PA132132 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Text] German de Caso y Ridura, Spanish ambassador to Honduras, has reported in Tegucigalpa that the Honduran Government will purchase six C-101 fighter planes from Spain. He stressed that these planes are not for combat or attack use, but are to be used to train pilots. The Honduran Army, which receives U.S. advice and assistance, is the largest military force in Central America and is a potential threat, especially aimed against Nicaragua under the guidance of the U.S. Government.

PROTESTS, STRIKES TO BE RENEWED IN CHILE

PA150403 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Text] Rodolfo Seguel, president of the Chilean National Command of Workers, has announced the resumption of national protest demonstrations and also called a general strike without stating a date. Seguel stressed that for a national strike to be successful it is necessary to establish contact with all of the social and political organizations in the country.

Meanwhile, several dynamite attacks have been reported in Santiago, Valparaiso, and Rancagua. The explosions caused no casualties, but buildings and railroad tracks suffered substantial damage.

COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT, ADO HOLD NEGOTIATIONS

PA160302 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 15 Jul 84

[Text] The urban guerrilla movement Workers Self-Defense [ADO] is negotiating with the Colombian Government to join the cease-fire that the authorities will sign with the 19 April Movement and the Popular Liberation Army. A Peace Commission spokesman has stated that it is possible that the contacts with ADO will be successful, and that it will accept the truce that the Belisario Betancur government will sign with the two other organizations. The first cease-fire agreement in Colombia was achieved in March in the country's eastern plains between the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia and the Peace Commission. The agreement went into effect on 28 May.

URUGUAY REITERATES REFUSAL TO RELEASE WASSEN

PA142153 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The Uruguayan military regime has reiterated its refusal to release Adolfo Wassen, the Tupamaro leader, so that he may spend his last days alive at home. It was announced that his family has been authorized to visit him at the military hospital where he has been admitted. An official communique issued by the Uruguayan military authorities reports that Wassen has undergone surgery twice but the disease continues to progress.

Uruguayan Foreign Affairs Minister Carlos Maeso Rodriguez has stated that the authorities will not grant interviews to foreign delegations not previously invited by the military government. A few days ago the chief of the Uruguayan regime, Gregorio Alvarez, and other government officials refused to meet with a delegation of Latin American parliamentarians who came to Montevideo to request amnesty for the political prisoners and guarantees for the return of the Uruguayans in exile.

The Committee of Relatives of Political Prisoners of Uruguay has denounced the poor conditions under which Adolfo Wassen is being held in a cell at the military hospital in Montevideo. Wassen is suffering from cancer of the throat, liver, and lungs. Because of his serious condition, he was transferred to a cell at the military hospital where he is now permitted to be visited by his wife, Sonia Mosquerda.

CUBAN-TRAINED FIGHTER PILOTS TO GRADUATE

FL131218 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Jul 84

[Excerpts] The training of the first fighter pilots to graduate in Cuba has ended successfully. Prior to this graduation, young men who chose this specialty studied only in the USSR. In his words of greeting to the new officers, Brigade General Vicente Gomez Lopez spoke of the importance of their having completed their studies and said that they must always be prepared to carry out whatever missions are necessary to defend the Cuban skies.

[Begin recording] We took off at noon in an AN2 plane and immediately established contact with a profession characterized by audacity and bravery. The goal of our flight was to participate in the first graduation in Cuba of fighter pilots. Arriving at the training school, we could hear the sound of MIG-21 aircraft crossing the skies at great speed piloted by the young men who are completing their training this afternoon. The ceremony was held despite the bad weather -- it started to rain early -- and this circumstance symbolized the fact that the neophyte air combatants live up to their instruction to be "Fatherland or Death" fighters. In all our talks they reaffirmed their decision to be frontline defenders of their fatherland and explained modern combat conditions. These young men will attend the official graduation ceremony in Revolutionary Square on the 14th and will receive the insignia of the school of aviation. [end recording]

This report was brought to by Roberto Campos, directly from the Military Aviation School.

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT -- Cuba's Council of State has designated Comrade Julio A. Interatoria Grave de Peralta as ambassador to Kuwait. [Excerpt] [Havana Television Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 13 Jul 84 FL]

OECS MOVES TO INCREASE TRADE WITH CARICOM STATES

FL121830 Bridgetown CANA in English 1606 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Castries, St Lucia, July 12, CANA -- The seven-nation organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OECS) is moving to increase trade with member states of the larger regional grouping, the Caribbean Community (Caricom), by cutting back on extraregional imports, according to St Lucia's Trade Minister George Mallet. He said that for example the islands were identifying exports which could be purchased from Trinidad and Tobago, whose market, though the largest in the region, has been subject to protection because of what its government sees as a lack of reciprocity by its trading partners in Caricom.

Mallet says all this was in accordance with decisions reached at the 25th meeting of the Common Market Council of Ministers. "This is the only way Caricom states will succeed in freeing up trade within the region," Mallet said. He added: "Purchasing more from Caricom member states would mean buying less from countries outside the region which supply goods that can be obtained in the region, even though at a slightly higher price."

Mallet said it was accepted by member states that this was the sort of step that the islands would have to take within reason to ensure that there was increased trade within the area. "If the decisions taken are acted on by all member countries, then the doors will be opened slightly wider to permit free trade within the region," the St Lucian minister said.

Mallet said that the OECS was deciding in what ways it would be possible to develop and expand further trade within the region. "We think that if we can provide protection for what is produced in the region there whould be a greater possibility for trading within the area," he said.

He said in respect of St Lucia, government was hoping for a market for packaging materials, printed and other paper products, soaps and margarine under oils and fats, and electrical appliances and equipment assembled and produced here. [sentence as received]

Mallet said St Lucia and the OECS were likely to find markets more readily available in Barbados and Trinidad and Tobago. "Although exports to Trinidad have dropped appreciably over the past nine months, we still think it is a good market for us."

Noting Trinidad's willingness to relax their restrictions once there was some increase in trade, Mallet said: "The political will is necessary now if decisions taken and mechanisms identified are to be employed by governments individually and collectively."

BERMUDA

3 STATIONS RESUME BROADCASTING AFTER STRIKE

FL121340 Nassau Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Three of Bermuda's five radio stations are expected to be back on the air today after the end of a strike by the unionized employees. The Bermuda Broadcasting Company closed the five radio stations and its (?two) television stations after workers went on strike on June 8 after a breakdown in wage negotiations.

DOMINICA

SEIGNORET ON CBI'S IMPACT ON REGION'S FUTURE

FL112043 Bridgetown CANA in English 1845 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 11, CANA -- Dominica's President Clarence Seignoret said Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) represents the first recognition that the region's problems required a comprehensive approach and that the United States had to play a significant role in the region's future.

Addressing the local chapter of Partners of America, Seignoret said: "I think we should regard the developments in the relationships between organisations in the U.S. and the Caribbean with great interest." He said that at least 10 to 20 percent of the populations of the several Caribbean Basin nations now reside in the United States, adding "our communities and problems are more and becoming connected."

"The CBI represents the first recognition that the region's problems require a comprehensive response and that the United States has an important and direct stake in the region's future," he said. "If I am correct it is left to us to take full advantage of the many areas of assistance now available. . .", he said.

The CBI is aimed at improving the economies of selected Caribbean and Central American countries by way of financial and other assistance such as duty free concessions on exports to the United States.

CHARLES ON FOREIGN INTERVENTION, UNEMPLOYMENT

FL131125 Bridgetown CANA in English 2039 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, July 12, CANA -- Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles, a leading figure in last October's U.S.-led invasion of Grenada, says she can count on assistance from Washington to put down any left-wing coup here.

A government statement, quoting comments by Miss Charles in the British DAILY TELEGRAPH, reported her as saying that full employment for Dominica's youth may be the answer to any Communist threat here.

Miss Charles is also of the view that Britain, the former colonial power, would not intervene in the event of any armed leftist takeover of the government. But of the United States she said, "I think if we called President Reagan, he would come and help us because he made it clear that we can't do it on our own."

Miss Charles, whose ruling Freedom Party assumed office in 1980, has foiled at least three attempts to remove her from power, including one reportedly involving members of the racist Ku Klux Klan in the United States.

Miss Charles, saying full employment for Dominica's youth may avert their attention from Communism, said she would like to see the country's unemployment level, put at 13 per cent by a government minister last month, down to zero.

"If the young people are employed, they are less likely to listen to leftist rhetoric," she said.

The statement quoted the prime minister as having said that her administration needs a second five-year term in office to guide the country on to "the right path", the emphasis being on diversification of the economy, private investment, and public spending cuts.

GRENADA

'OVER 50' INVESTMENT PROPOSALS UNDER STUDY

FL121410 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] In Grenada a committee is studying over 50 proposals that could create some 3,000 new jobs. Charles Callander, an adviser to the interim government, says the investment proposals range from tourism and agriculture to manufacturing for export and local consumption. Construction of five new hotels has already been approved by the government. Mr Callendar says a number of projects have been approved that will help ease Grenada's unemployment. Although actual figures are not available, unemployment on the island is believed to have risen to 30 percent since last October's military coup.

ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS

SUGAR HARVEST EXCEEDS GOAL BY 1,178 TONS

FL122320 Bridgetown CANA in English 2034 GMT 12 Jul 84

[Text] Basseterre, St Kitts, July 12, CANA -- St Kitts' 1984 sugar crop, which ended on Sunday, has yielded a total of 30,178 tons, the state-run St Kitts Sugar Manufacturing Corporation (SSMC) said today. The total amount, produced from 298,314.54 tons of cane, is 1,178 tons more than officially projected at the start of the harvest, and an 8.7 per cent increase on the 1983 production figure of [figure indistinct] tons.

Harvesting lasted 23 weeks. Most of St Kitts sugar is exported to the European Community and United States.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS ANSWERS CRITICISM OF GUYANA RELATIONS

FL102330 Bridgetown CANA in English 2119 GMT 10 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 10, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago's Prime Minister George Chambers last night defended this country's relationship with Guyana, pointing out that the South American republic was a full-fledged member of the 13-nation Caribbean Community and Common Market (Caricom).

Opposition politicians here have criticised Chambers for his recent private talks with Guyana's President Forbes Burnham at Piarco Airport here. Critics have also pointed to reports of alleged human rights abuses in Guyana and felt Trinidad and Tobago should avoid close contacts with the Burnham regime.

"I have no information of the state of human rights in Guyana," Chambers told reporters at Piarco last night on arriving from last week's Nassau regional summit. "Guyana is a founding member of Caricom...and our relations are governed by these premises."

The Trinidad and Tobago prime minister said that Guyana "does not influence the foreign policy of Trinidad and Tobago" but was a partner in Caricom. "Even so, I see people leave the West and go to the furthest parts of the East. I see people leave the East and go to the furthest parts of the West to talk," the prime minister said. "So I don't know why there should be any concern about whether Jamaica talks to Guyana or Grenada talks to Guyana. Guyana is a part of the region," he said.

He said the question of the suspension or expulsion of Guyana from the regional grouping never came up at the summit. As regards whether he was concerned about reports of human rights abuses in Guyana, Chambers said he would be willing to express concerns over human rights abuses in any Caribbean country. He said: "If you have evidence of abuse of human rights in any country in the region and you make that information available to me and it's verified...I will be very happy to bring my concern and the concern of the people of Trinidad and Tobago to the government involved.

TALKS HELD WITH NASSAU ON FUEL OIL EXPORTS

FL111510 Bridgetown CANA in English 1007 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 11, CANA -- Trinidad and Tobago Government officials held talks with their Bahamian counterparts on the possibility of this oil-rich state supplying fuel oil to the Bahamas, Prime Minister George Chambers said. Chambers told reporters the talks had centred around problems being experienced by the Bahamas Electricity Commission with its supply of fuel oil. He gave no other details.

Other talks with Nassau dealt with national carrier BWIA using here as a transit stop on flights to Toronto.

The contacts took place during last week's Caribbean community summit.

PRIME MINISTER DEFENDS IRON, STEEL COMPLEX

FL112047 Bridgetown CANA in English 1753 GMT 11 Jul 84

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 11, CANA -- Prime Minister George Chambers has defended Trinidad and Tobago's financially-troubled iron and steel complex, saying it was not expected to show profits in the short term.

The multi-million-dollar Iron and Steel Company of Trinidad and Tobago (ISCOTT) plant, built at government's industrial estate in Point Lisas, some 35 miles south of here, was meant to be one of the pillars of the oil-dependent state's heavy industry diversification programme.

Last August Chambers told the nation that the plant lost 262 million TT dollars (one TT dollar; 41 cents U.S.) in the fiscal year ending July 1982 and 220 million dollars in the eleven months ended June 1983.

Opposition politicians have criticised the plant as a drain on the economy and have pointed to problems it faced in getting its products into the United States. ISCOTT officials have said that the company had been securing a significant market in western Europe....

Chambers told reporters Monday night that a large part of the complaints about ISCOTT now stemmed from the fact that the oil-rich state's economy was "not as flourishing" as in the last few years. He said that a committee appointed to examine the state of the company had submitted two reports and neither had suggested that the plant be closed down.

Government is currently looking for a foreign partner to help run the company. Press reports yesterday quoted State Enterprises Minister Ronald Williams as saying the government-appointed team involved in the search had spoken to firms from West Germany, Austria, and the United States.

Chambers called on the citizens to show courage and confidence in the ISCOTT project which represents a "dramatic departure" in terms of the country's industrial development. We must "have belly," said Chambers, "we must have guts."

PUBLIC SERVICE UNIONS REJECT RAISE OFFER

FL1120106 Bridgetown CANA in English 2110 GMT 11 Jul 84

[By Rudi Williams]

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, July 11, CANA -- Unions representing the country's 65,000 public servants today refected government's six per cent pay hike offer. "...(It's) nothing short of provocation," said Dr Kendrick Rennie, chairman of the union's Joint Negotiating Team (JNT).

The chief personnel officer (CPO), chief government negotiator, said the offer to be spread over three years was being made "taking full account of the existing financial and economic constraints."

The George Chambers administration has also been preaching wage restraint at a time of declining revenues from the predominant oil sector. The last pay agreement raised public servants' salaries by 56 percent.

The JNT indicated that it was not prepared to be taken in by CPO claims in an earlier statement that wage settlements in the public service -- government is the largest single employer -- usually had significant impact on consumer prices.

Union representatives acknowledged that there was an economic downturn in the country but stuck to original proposals that increases be tied to the rise in the cost of living and that a new agreement be for two years. "Indexation (to the cost of living) is the only just solution", Rennie told today's negotiating session.

Rennie produced figures which he said showed that workers were shouldering an increasing share of economic adjustment programmes of the government. Taxes on incomes from individual moved from 17.5 per cent of government income in 1981 to 37.9 per cent in 1983, Rennie said. Taxes on oil companies moved from 71.1 per cent in 1981 to 45.8 per cent last year, while taxes on other companies moved from 9.6 per cent in 1981 to 14.7 per cent in 1983, he added.

"Clearly it is the 'visible' income earners, predominantly the very public sector workers we represent, who bore the greater burden of declining oil revenues and will bear any increased tax burden that might result from increased wages and salaries in the public sector," he said.

The JNT represents public servants, including postmen, prison officers, firemen, teachers, and certain grades of policemen.

In their last wage negotiations with the CPO, public servants received a 56 per cent wage increase over three years.